Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1  (1) All citizens shall endeavor to ensure that children are born and brought up in good mental and physical health.

(2) All children shall equally be afforded the guaranteed level of life and be kindly treated.

Article 2  The national and local governments shall be responsible for bringing up children in good mental and physical health, along with their guardians.

Article 3  The provisions of the preceding two Articles constitute the basic philosophy to guarantee children's welfare and this philosophy shall be consistently respected in enforcing all laws and regulations on children.

Section 1 Definitions

Article 4  (1) The term “child” as used in this Act shall mean a person under 18 years of age, and children shall be classified into the following categories:

(i) Infant: Person under 1 year of age;

(ii) Toddler: Person of 1 year of age or more before the time of commencement of elementary school;

(iii) Juvenile: Person under 18 years of age after the time of commencement of elementary school.

(2) The term “disabled child” as used in this Act shall mean a child with physical disabilities or a child with mental retardation.

Article 5  The term “expectant and nursing mother” as used in this Act shall mean a female who is in pregnancy or within 1 year from childbirth.

Article 6  The term “guardian” as used in this Act shall mean a person who has actual custody of a child, that is, a person who has parental authority, a guardian of a minor, or any other person.

Article 6-2  (1) The term “children’s self-reliant living assistance services” as used in this Act shall mean services to provide daily life assistance and daily life guidance and employment supports prescribed in Article 27 paragraph (7) to a person pertaining to a measure set forth in the same paragraph at his/her residence prescribed in the same paragraph and to provide consultation and other assistance to a person for whom a measure set forth in the same paragraph has been cancelled.

(2) The term “services for sound upbringing of after-school children” as used in this Act shall mean services to pursue sound upbringing of elementary-school children around or under 10 years of age whose guardians are absent from home during daytime hours due to work, etc., by utilizing children’s recreational facility or other facilities after finishing lessons and giving adequate opportunities for playing and living to those children in accordance with the standards specified by a Cabinet Order.

(3) The term “short-term child care support services” as used in this Act shall mean services to be provided to a child for whom it becomes temporarily difficult to receive child care at his/her home due to his/her guardian’s illness or other reason, by moving him/her into a foster home or any other facilities specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and affording the necessary aid for him/her pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Article 6-3  The term “foster parent” as used in this Act shall mean a person, as found appropriate by the prefectural governor, who desires to take care of a child without guardian or a child for whom the custody of his/her guardian is found inappropriate (hereinafter referred to as an "Aid-requiring Child").

Article 7  (1) The term “child welfare institution” as used in this Act shall mean any of midwifery home, infant home, maternal and child living support facility, nursery center, children’s recreational facility, foster home, institution for mentally retarded children, daycare institution for mentally retarded children, institution for blind or deaf children, institution for orthopedically impaired children, institution for severely-retarded children, short-term therapeutic institution for emotionally disturbed children, children’s self-reliance support facility, and child and family support center.

(2) The term “institutional support for disabled children” as used in this Act shall mean institutional support for mentally retarded children, institutional daycare support for mentally retarded children, institutional support for blind or deaf children, institutional support for orthopedically impaired children, and institutional support for severely-retarded children.

(3) The term “institutional support for mentally retarded children” as used in this Act shall mean aid or therapy, and the provision of knowledge and skills given to children with mental retardation staying in an institution for mentally retarded children.

Section I General Provisions

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Chapter I General Provisions

Chapter I General Provisions

(Act No. 164 of December 12, 1947)
(4) The term "institutional daycare support for mentally retarded children" as used in this Act shall mean the aid for a child with mental retardation attending a daycare institution for mentally retarded children and the provision of knowledge and skills to him/her.

(5) The term "institutional support for blind or deaf children" as used in this Act shall mean aid given to a blind child (including severely amblyopic children) or a deaf child (including severely cloth-eared children) staying in an institution for blind or deaf children, and guidance or assistance to him/her.

(6) The term "institutional support for orthopedically impaired children" as used in this Act shall mean therapy given to a child with upper-limb, lower-limb or trunk dysfunction (hereinafter referred to as "Limb/Trunk Dysfunction") in an institution for orthopedically impaired children or in a medical institution established by any of the national highly-specialized medical centers or the National Hospital Organization designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare (hereinafter referred to as a "Designated Medical Institution") and the provision of knowledge and skills to him/her.

(7) The term "institutional support for severely-retarded children" as used in this Act shall mean the aid for a child staying in an institution for severely-retarded child or admitted into a Designated Medical Institution who has both severe mental retardation and severe Limb/Trunk Dysfunction, and the therapy and daily life guidance given to him/her.

Section 2 Child Welfare Council, etc.

Article 8  (1) A prefectural government shall set up a council related to child welfare or other body with council system in order to study and deliberate the matters under the prefecture's jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (7) of this Article, Article 27 paragraph (6), Article 46 paragraph (4) and Article 59 paragraph (5); provided, however, that this shall not apply to a prefectural government which requires the local social welfare council provided in Article 7 paragraph (1) of the Social Welfare Act (Act No. 45 of 1951) (hereinafter referred to as "Local Social Welfare Council") to study and deliberate the matters related to child welfare pursuant to the provision of Article 12 paragraph (1) of the same Act.

(2) The council or other body with council system prescribed in the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as "Prefectural Child Welfare Council") may study and deliberate the matters related to welfare of children, expectant and nursing mothers and mentally retarded persons, in addition to what is prescribed in the same paragraph.

(3) A municipality (including special wards; the same shall apply hereafter) may set up a council related to child welfare or other body with council system in order to study and deliberate the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(4) A Prefectural Child Welfare Council shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the prefectural governor, and the council or other body with council system prescribed in the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as "Municipal Child Welfare Council") shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the mayor of municipality (including mayors of special wards; the same shall apply hereafter). These councils and bodies may provide consultation for the respective governors and mayors, or state their opinions to relevant administrative organs.

(5) A Prefectural Child Welfare Council or a Municipal Child Welfare Council (hereinafter referred to as "Child Welfare Council") may, when it finds particularly necessary, request relevant administrative organs to make their personnel attend a meeting of the council for explanations and submit materials.

(6) A social security council and the Child Welfare Councils shall constantly carry out close liaisons such as mutual provision of materials where needed.

(7) In order to pursue welfare of children and mentally retarded persons, a social security council and a Prefectural Child Welfare Council (or a Local Social Welfare Council, in the case of a prefecture provided in the proviso of paragraph (1); hereinafter the same shall apply in Article 27 paragraph (6), Article 46 paragraph (4) and Article 59 paragraphs (5) and (6)) may recommend performing arts, publications, playthings, playgames, etc., or give necessary recommendations to the persons, etc., who manufacture, perform or sell them.

Article 9  (1) A Child Welfare Council shall be composed of 20 members or less. It may include a temporary member when it is necessary to study and deliberate special matters.

(2) Members and temporary members of a Child Welfare Council shall be selected from persons engaged in business related to welfare of children or mentally retarded persons and from persons with relevant knowledge and experience, and appointed by the prefectural governor or mayor of municipality.

(3) A Child Welfare Council shall have a chairperson and vice-chairperson chosen by its members.

Section 3 Implementing Body

Article 10  (1) With regard to the enforcement of this Act, a municipal government shall perform the following services:

(i) Endeavor to make necessary understanding of actual conditions concerning welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers;
(ii) Provide necessary information concerning welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers; and

(iii) Provide consultation to families and others and carry out necessary investigations and guidance with regard to welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, and provide services incidental thereto.

(2) A mayor of municipality shall seek technical assistance and advice from the child guidance center with regard to the services listed in item (iii) of the preceding paragraph that require specialized knowledge and skills.

(3) When the performance of the services listed in paragraph (1) item (iii) requires medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological or mental health judgment, the mayor of municipality shall seek judgment by the child guidance center.

(4) A municipal government shall endeavor to develop the systems necessary to carry out the affairs pursuant to this Act appropriately and take necessary measures to secure human resources for personnel engaged in said affairs and enhance their qualifications.

Article 11  (1) With regard to the enforcement of this Act, the prefectural government shall perform the following services:

(i) Carry out liaison and coordination among the municipal governments, provide information and other necessary assistance to the municipal governments with regard to the implementation of the municipal governments' services listed in the items of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, and perform the services incidental thereto; and

(ii) Perform the following services with regard to welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers among others.

(a) Endeavor to understand actual conditions from a transregional standpoint, regardless of the districts of the respective municipalities;

(b) Provide families and others with consultation concerning children whose care requires specialized knowledge and skills;

(c) Carry out necessary investigation and make a medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological or mental health judgment in relation to a child and his/her family;

(d) Provide necessary guidance to the child and his/her guardian based on the investigation or judgment set forth in (c); and

(e) Take temporary custody of a child.

(2) When it finds it necessary in order to ensure proper implementation of the services listed in the items of paragraph (1) of the preceding Articles, the prefectural governor may provide necessary advice to the municipal government.

(3) A prefectural governor may delegate the prefectural government's affairs pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or the preceding paragraph, in whole or in part, to any administrative agency under the prefectural governor's jurisdiction.

Article 12  (1) A prefectural government shall establish a child guidance center.

(2) A child guidance center shall perform the services concerning welfare of children, among others, listed in paragraph (1) item (i) of the preceding Article and listed in item (ii) (b) through (e) of the same paragraph and the services prescribed in Article 22 paragraphs (2) and (3) and Article 26 paragraph (1) of the Act on Support for Self-reliant Living of Persons with Disabilities (Act No. 123 of 2005).

(3) A child guidance center may, where needed, perform the services prescribed in the preceding paragraph by visiting (excluding the services listed in paragraph (1) item (ii) (e) of the preceding Article).

(4) A child guidance center's director may commission necessary investigations from the head of the office relevant to welfare provided in the Social Welfare Act that is located in the jurisdictional district of the child guidance center (hereinafter referred to as “Welfare Office”; the head of a Welfare Office being hereinafter referred to as “Welfare Office Director”).

Article 12-2  (1) A child guidance center shall staff a director and employees.

(2) The director of a child guidance center shall control its affairs under the supervision of the prefectural governor.

(3) Employees of a child guidance center shall conduct the affairs provided in the preceding Article under the supervision of its director.

(4) In addition to what is provided in paragraph (1), a child guidance center may staff other necessary employees.

Article 12-3  (1) The director and employees of a child guidance center shall be officials positioned as subsidiary organs for the prefectural governor.

(2) The director of a child guidance center shall be a person who falls under any of the following items:

(i) A physician having knowledge and experience concerning mental health;

(ii) A person completing a department specialized in psychology or other equivalent course in a university pursuant to the School Education Act (Act No. 26 of 1947) or in a university pursuant to the old ordinance for universities (Imperial Ordinance No. 388 of 1918);

(iii) A certified social worker;

(iv) A person who has been working, or used to work, as an employee in charge of affairs relevant to welfare of children (hereinafter referred to as “Child Welfare Officer”) for 2 years or more, or a person who has been working, or used to work, as an employee in charge of affairs relevant to welfare of children for 5 years or more, or a person who has been working, or used to work, as an employee in charge of affairs relevant to welfare of children for 10 years or more, or a person who has been working, or used to work, as an employee in charge of affairs relevant to welfare of children for 20 years or more, or a person who has been working, or used to work, as an employee in charge of affairs relevant to welfare of children for 40 years or more, or a person who has been working, or used to work, as an employee in charge of affairs relevant to welfare of children for 60 years or more, or a person who has been working, or used to work, as an employee in charge of affairs relevant to welfare of children for 80 years or more.

(3) In the event that a director of a child guidance center is not a person who falls under any of the above-stated items, the prefectural governor shall report the matter to the ministry in charge of education within 3 months from the date of appointment of the director of the child guidance center, and the ministry in charge of education shall, within 30 days from the receipt of the report, notify the prefectural governor of the appointment of the director of the child guidance center.

(4) The director of a child guidance center shall devote himself/herself to the performance of his/her duties with the highest degree of dedication and shall not participate in any political activities or make public statements that may influence his/her professional judgment or the performance of his/her duties.

(5) A child guidance center may provide information and other necessary assistance to the prefectural government and the municipal governments with regard to the enforcement of this law.

(6) A child guidance center may establish liaison and coordination with the prefectural government and the municipal governments.

(7) A child guidance center may establish liaison and coordination with any administrative agency under the prefectural governor's jurisdiction.
used to work, as an employee of the child guidance center for 2 years or more
after obtaining the qualification of Child Welfare Officer; or
(v) A person who is found to have the ability equivalent or superior to the persons listed in the preceding items as specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(3) The director of a child guidance center shall receive training conforming to the standards specified by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare.

(4) Employees of a child guidance center who are in charge of judgments shall include one or more persons who fall under paragraph (2) item (i) or have equivalent qualification, and one or more persons who fall under item (ii) of the same paragraph or who have equivalent qualification.

(5) An employee of a child guidance center who is in charge of consultation and investigation shall be a person who has the qualification of Child Welfare Officer.

Article 12-4 A child guidance center shall have facilities of taking temporary custody of children where needed.

Article 12-5 In addition to what is provided for in this Act, necessary matters concerning the child guidance centers including the jurisdictional districts of child guidance centers shall be prescribed by an Order.

Article 12-6 (1) With regard to the enforcement of this Act, a public health center shall perform the following services among others:

(i) Endeavor to disseminate accurate knowledge on child health;
(ii) Provide health consultation or conduct health checkups for children and provide health guidance to them where needed;
(iii) Provide guidance for medical treatment and education for children with physical disabilities and children in need of long-term medical treatment due to illness;
(iv) Give necessary advice on improvement in nutrition and other matters concerning health to child welfare institutions.

(2) With regard to children, their guardians or expectant and nursing mothers to whom a child guidance center provides consultation, the child guidance center's director may seek health guidance or other necessary cooperation from the public health center.

Section 4 Child Welfare Officer

Article 13 (1) A prefectural government shall staff Child Welfare Officers in the child guidance center it establishes.

(2) A Child Welfare Officer shall be an official positioned as a subsidiary organ for the prefectural governor and shall be appointed from among the persons who fall under any of the following items:

(i) A person graduating from a school or other facility for training of Child Welfare Officers or employees of child welfare institutions as designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, or completing the course of a training session designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare;
(ii) A person completing a department specialized in psychology, pedagogy or sociology or other equivalent course in a university pursuant to the School Education Act or in a university pursuant to the old ordinance for universities, who has been working, or used to work, for 1 year or more, in providing consultation and affording advice, guidance and other assistance for welfare of children or others in an institution specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare;
(iii) A physician;
(iii)-2 A certified social worker;
(iv) A person who has been working, or used to work, as a social welfare secretary for child welfare services for 2 years or more; or
(v) A person who is found to have the ability equivalent or superior to the persons listed in the preceding items and who is as specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(3) A Child Welfare Officer shall, by an order of the child guidance center's director, endeavor to promote welfare of children by such means as providing consultation and necessary guidance based on his/her specialized skills with regard to the aid for children and other matters concerning welfare of children.

(4) A Child Welfare Officer shall, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, perform his/her duties set forth in the preceding paragraph in accordance with the area of responsibility specified by the child guidance center's director and may seek cooperation from the mayor of municipality having jurisdiction over the area of responsibility specified by the child guidance center's director and the area of responsibility specified by the child guidance center's director and the area of responsibility specified by the child guidance center's director.

(4)-1 A Child Welfare Officer shall, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, perform his/her duties set forth in the preceding paragraph in accordance with the area of responsibility specified by the child guidance center's director and the area of responsibility specified by the child guidance center's director.

(5) Child Welfare Officers shall be responsible for the fulfillment of this law, and shall take measures to promote public awareness of the law. Child Welfare Officers shall be appointed by a public health center.

Article 13-1 In addition to what is provided for in this Act, certain matters concerning the workplace of a Child Welfare Officer shall have regard to the kinds of work to be done.

Article 13-2 A Child Welfare Officer shall have knowledge of child welfare.
Section 5 Commissioned Child Welfare Volunteer

Article 16  (1) A municipal government shall staff commissioned child welfare volunteers in its distinct.
(2) A commissioned welfare volunteer pursuant to the Commissioned Welfare Volunteers Law (Act No. 198 of 1948) shall be deemed to be appointed concurrently as a commissioned child welfare volunteer.
(3) The Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare shall designate chief commissioned child welfare volunteers among commissioned child welfare volunteers.
(4) The designation by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made through the nomination pursuant to the provision of Article 5 of the Commissioned Welfare Volunteers Law.

Article 17  (1) A commissioned child welfare volunteer shall perform the duties listed in the following items:
(i) Understand adequately the conditions of life of children and expectant and nursing mothers and their living environments;
(ii) Provide necessary information and afford other assistance and guidance to enable children and expectant and nursing mothers to utilize services adequately with regard to their aid, healthcare and other matters concerning welfare;
(iii) Coordinate closely with persons who operate services intended for social welfare pertaining to children and expectant and nursing mothers or the persons who conduct activities for healthy upbringing of children, and support their services or activities;
(iv) Cooperate in the duties performed by Child Welfare Officers or social welfare secretaries of the Welfare Offices;
(v) Endeavor to encourage a spirit conducive to the healthy upbringing of children; and
(vi) In addition to what is listed in the preceding items, conduct other activities to pursue the promotion of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, where needed.
(2) With regard to the duties of commissioned child welfare volunteers listed in the items of the preceding paragraph, a chief commissioned child welfare volunteer shall carry out liaison and coordination with organs relevant to the welfare of children and commissioned child welfare volunteers (excluding those who are chief commissioned child welfare volunteers; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph) and provide assistance and cooperation for activities of commissioned child welfare volunteers.
(3) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not preclude a chief commissioned child welfare volunteer from performing the duties of commissioned child welfare volunteers listed in paragraph (1).
(4) A commissioned child welfare volunteer shall be directed and supervised by the prefectural governor in the course of duties.

Article 18  (1) With regard to the matters provided in paragraph (1) or (2) of the preceding Article, a mayor of municipality may request a Child Welfare Officer to make necessary notification of the conditions and provision of the materials and may give necessary instructions to him/her.
(2) With regard to the children and expectant and nursing mothers in the area of his/her responsibility, a commissioned child welfare volunteer shall give notice of the conditions of necessary matters and state his/her opinions to the child guidance center’s director or the mayor of municipality having jurisdiction over the area of his/her responsibility.
(3) When a commissioned child welfare volunteer intends to give notice set forth in the preceding paragraph to the child guidance center’s director except in the case where he/she finds an urgent necessity, such notice shall be given through the mayor of municipality.
(4) A child guidance center’s director may commission necessary investigations to a commissioned child welfare volunteer in the jurisdictional district of the child guidance center.

Article 18-2  A prefectural governor shall prepare and implement programs for the training of commissioned child welfare volunteers in accordance with the standards specified by the Commissioned Welfare Volunteers Commission.

Article 18-3  In addition to what is provided for in this Act, necessary matters concerning commissioned child welfare volunteers shall be prescribed by an Order.

Section 6 Nursery Teacher

Article 18-4  The term "nursery teacher" as used in this Act shall mean a person who is registered as prescribed in Article 18-18 paragraph (1) and works for daycare of children and guidance concerning daycare to their guardians, in the name of nursery teacher and through using his/her specialized knowledge and skills.
Article 18-5 A person who falls under any of the following items may not become a nursery teacher:

(i) An adult ward or a person under curatorship;
(ii) A person sentenced to imprisonment or severer punishment and awaiting a lapse of 2 years from the day on which its execution will be completed or cease to be enforceable;
(iii) A person punished by a fine pursuant to such provisions of this Act or of any other act related to child welfare as specified by a Cabinet Order and awaiting a lapse of 2 years from the day on which its execution will be completed or cease to be enforceable; or
(iv) A person awaiting a lapse of 2 years from the date of rescission of his/her registration pursuant to the provision of Article 18-19 paragraph (1) item (ii) or paragraph (2) of the same Article.

Article 18-6 A person who falls under any of the following items shall be qualified as a nursery teacher:

(i) A person graduating from a school for training of nursery teachers or other facility as designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare (hereinafter referred to as "Designated Nursery Teacher Training Facility"); or
(ii) A person passing a nursery teacher examination.

Article 18-7 (1) The Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare may, when he/she finds it necessary in order to ensure adequate implementation of training of nursery teachers, within the limit necessary therefor, request the head of a Designated Nursery Teacher Training Facility to report on its education methods, accommodation facilities or other matters or provide guidance to the head of the facility, or make said ministry's official inspect books and documents and other objects.

(2) When the inspection is conducted pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, said official shall carry his/her certification for identification and produce it upon request by any relevant person.

(3) The authority pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) shall not be construed as being permitted for criminal investigation.

Article 18-8 (1) A nursery teacher examination shall be conducted to check the knowledge and skills necessary for a nursery teacher in accordance with the standards specified by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare.

(2) Nursery teacher examinations shall be held by the prefectural governor once a year or more frequently.

(3) A prefectural government shall staff nursery teacher examination commissioners (referred to as an "Examination Commissioner" in the following paragraph) to conduct the affairs concerning judgment as to whether an examinee has the knowledge and skills necessary for a nursery teacher; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the case where the prefectural government makes a person designated pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of the following Article conduct said affairs.

(4) An Examination Commissioner or an ex-Examination Commissioner shall not divulge any secret coming to his/her knowledge with regard to the affairs prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 18-9 (1) A prefectural governor may, pursuant to the provisions of an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, make a general incorporated association or general incorporated foundation designated by said prefectural governor that is found to be capable of implementing the examination affairs properly and reliably (hereinafter referred to as "Designated Examining Body") conduct the whole or part of the affairs concerning implementation of nursery teacher examinations (hereinafter referred to as "Examination Affairs").

(2) When the prefectural governor causes the Examination Affairs, in whole or in part, to be conducted by a Designated Examining Body pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall not conduct whole or part of such Examination Affairs.

(3) In the case where the fees pertaining to nursery teacher examinations are collected pursuant to Article 227 of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947), the prefectural government may, pursuant to the provisions of a Prefectural Ordinance, require that a person who desires to take a nursery teacher examination held by a Designated Examining Body pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) to pay the whole or part of said fees to the said Designated Examining Body and account for the fees so collected as the prefecture's income.

Article 18-10 (1) Appointment and dismissal of an officer of a Designated Examining Body shall not become effective without the prefectural governor's approval.

(2) When an officer of a Designated Examining Body commits an act in violation of this Act (including orders or dispositions pursuant to this Act) or the rules on Examination Affairs provided in Article 18-13 paragraph (1) or an extremely inappropriate act with regard to the Examination Affairs, the prefectural governor may order said Designated Examining Body to dismiss the said officer.
Article 18-11  (1) In the case of conducting its Examination Affairs, a Designated Examining Body shall make a nursery teacher Examination Commissioner or (hereinafter referred to as an “Examination Commissioner” in the following paragraph and paragraph (1) of the following Article) take charge of the affairs concerning judgment as to whether an examinee has the knowledge and skills necessary for a nursery teacher.

(2) The provision of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the appointment and dismissal of an Examination Commissioner, and the provision of paragraph (2) of the same Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the dismissal of an Examination Commissioner.

Article 18-12  (1) An officer or employee of a Designated Examining Body (including Examination Commissioners; the same shall apply in the following paragraph) or a person who used to be such an officer or employee shall not divulge any secret coming to his/her knowledge with regard to the Examination Affairs.

(2) With regard to application of the Penal Code (Act No. 45 of 1907) and other penal provisions, an officer or employee of a Designated Examining Body engaged in the Examination Affairs shall be deemed to be an official engaged in the public services pursuant to laws and regulations.

Article 18-13  (1) A Designated Examining Body shall prescribe the rules concerning implementation of its Examination Affairs (hereinafter referred to as “Rules on Examination Affairs”) before commencement of its Examination Affairs and obtain approval from the prefectural governor. The same shall apply when the Rules on Examination Affairs are to be changed.

(2) When a prefectural governor finds that the Rules on Examination Affairs approved pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph become inappropriate in terms of proper and reliable implementation of the Examination Affairs, the prefectural governor may order the Designated Examining Body to change this Rules.

Article 18-14  A Designated Examining Body shall prepare its service plan and income and expenditure budget for each business year and obtain approval from the prefectural governor before the start of said business year (or without delay after designation, in the case where the date of its designation as a Designated Examining Body falls on the said business year). The same shall apply when a service plan or an income and expenditure budget is to be changed.

Article 18-15  When a prefectural governor finds it necessary in order to ensure proper and reliable implementation of the Examination Affairs, the prefectural governor may give orders necessary for the supervision of the Examination Affairs to the Designated Examining Body.

Article 18-16  (1) When a prefectural governor finds it necessary in order to ensure proper and reliable implementation of the Examination Affairs, the prefectural governor may, within the limit necessary therefor, request the Designated Examining Body to make a report, or cause the said prefecture’s official to ask relevant persons questions or enter any office of the Designated Examining Body and inspect books and documents and other objects.

(2) When any question or entry and inspection is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, said official shall carry his/her certification for identification and produce it upon request by any relevant person.

(3) The authority pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) shall not be construed as being permitted for criminal investigation.

Article 18-17  A person who has an objection to any disposition pertaining to the Examination Affairs imposed by a Designated Examining Body or its inaction may request investigation by the prefectural governor pursuant to the Administrative Appeal Act (Act No. 160 of 1962).

Article 18-18  (1) In order for a person who is qualified as a nursery teacher to become a nursery teacher, his/her name, date of birth and other matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare shall be registered in the nursery teachers registry.

(2) The nursery teachers registry shall be kept by the prefectural government.

(3) When an applicant is registered as a nursery teacher, the prefectural governor shall issue a nursery teacher registration certificate stating the matters provided in paragraph (1) to the applicant.

Article 18-19  (1) In the case where a nursery teacher falls under any of the following items, the prefectural governor shall rescind his/her registration:

(i) When he/she becomes a person falling under any of the items of Article 18-5 (excluding item (iv)); or

(ii) When he/she is registered as a nursery teacher based on false or wrongful facts.

(2) When a nursery teacher violates the provisions of Article 18-21 or 18-22, the prefectural governor may rescind his/her registration or order him/her to suspend the use of the name of nursery teacher for a period of time to be specified.
Article 18-20  When the registration of a nursery teacher ceases to be effective, the prefectural governor shall delete such registration.

Article 18-21  A nursery teacher shall not commit any act that may damage the credibility of nursery teachers.

Article 18-22  A nursery teacher shall not divulge any secret of any person coming to his/her knowledge with regard to his/her duties without justifiable ground. The same shall apply even after he/she ceases to be a nursery teacher.

Article 18-23  A person who is not a nursery teacher shall not use the name of nursery teacher or any other confusing name.

Article 18-24  In addition to what is provided for in this Act, other necessary matters concerning nursery teachers such as Designated Nursery Teacher Training Facility, nursery teacher examinations, Designated Examining Body and registration of nursery teachers shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

Chapter II Guarantee of Welfare

Section 1 Guidance, etc. on Medical Treatment and Education

Article 19  (1) A public health center's director shall carry out medical examinations or provide consultation for children with physical disabilities, and shall guide medical treatment and education necessary for them.

(2) A public health center's director may carry out medical examinations or provide consultation for children in need of long-term medical treatment due to illness, and may guide medical treatment and education necessary for them.

(3) When a public health center's director finds that a child to whom a physically disabled certificate is issued pursuant to the provision of Article 15 paragraph (4) of the Physically Disabled Welfare Act (Act No. 283 of 1949) (or the guardian of a child to whom a physically disabled certificate is issued as aforesaid, if he/she is a child with physical disabilities under 15 years of age; the same shall apply hereinafter) falls under any of the reasons listed in Article 16 paragraph (2) item (i) or (ii) the same Act, the public health center's director shall notify the prefectural governor to that effect.

Article 20  (1) The prefectural government may hospitalize a child suffering from bone and joint tuberculosis or other tuberculosis and provide medical treatment and education benefits to him/her, in order to afford learning assistance together with medical treatment.

(2) Medical treatment and education benefits shall mean the provision of medical care and goods necessary for learning and for life with medical treatment.

(3) The medical care set forth in the preceding paragraph shall mean the performance listed in the following items:

(i) Clinical examination;

(ii) Provision of medical agents or therapeutic materials;

(iii) Medical attention, operative treatment and other therapy, and medical practice;

(iv) Admission into a hospital or clinic, and caring and other nursing incidental to the medical treatment there; and

(v) Transport.

(4) Medical treatment and education benefits pertaining to the medical care set forth in paragraph (2) shall be entrusted to, and provided by, a hospital designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare or the prefectural governor pursuant to the provision of the following paragraph (hereinafter referred to as a "Designated Treatment and Education Institution").

(5) The Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare shall designate the institutions in charge of the medical care set forth in paragraph (2), to be selected from the hospitals set up by the national government, with the competent minister's consent, and a prefectural governor shall designate such institutions, to be selected from other hospitals, with the consent of those who have set up the same.

(6) The designation set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be made toward hospitals conforming to the standards specified by a Cabinet Order.

(7) A Designated Treatment and Education Institution may decline the designation by giving not less than 30 days advance notice.

(8) When a Designated Treatment and Education Institution ceases to conform to the standards specified by a Cabinet Order pursuant to paragraph (6), violates the provision of the following Article, or is found to be extremely inappropriate as an institution in charge of the medical care set forth in paragraph (2) due to any other reason, the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare may rescind its designation if it has been designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, and the prefectural governor may rescind its designation if it has been designated by the prefectural governor.

Article 21  A Designated Treatment and Education Institution shall take charge of the medical care set forth in paragraph (2) of the preceding Article pursuant to the provisions specified by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare.

Article 21-2  (1) The medical service policy and medical fees of a Designated Treatment and Education Institution shall be governed by the same rules as the medical service policy and medical fees for health insurance.

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(2) When the medical service policy and medical fees prescribed in the preceding paragraph cannot be followed or they are not appropriate to be followed, the medical service policy and medical fees shall be as prescribed by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare.

Article 21-3  (1) A prefectural governor may from time to time review the medical service details of a Designated Treatment and Education Institution and the medical fees requested by it and decide the amounts of the medical fees that can be requested by a Designated Treatment and Education Institution pursuant to the provision of the preceding Article.

(2) A Designated Treatment and Education Institution shall comply with decisions made by the prefectural governor set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(3) When a prefectural governor decides the amounts of medical fees that can be requested by a Designated Treatment and Education Institution pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1), the prefectural governor shall hear opinions from the review committee prescribed in the Act on Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund (Act No. 129 of 1948), the national health insurance medical fees review committee prescribed in the National Health Insurance Act (Act No. 192 of 1958), and other reviewing bodies concerning medical care as specified by a Cabinet Order.

(4) A prefectural government may entrust the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund, a federation of national health insurance or any other person specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to conduct the affairs concerning payments of medical fees to Designated Treatment and Education Institutions.

(5) With regard to a decision of the amounts of medical fees pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1), no appeal pursuant to the Administrative Appeal Act may be entered.

Article 21-4  (1) When a prefectural governor (or the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare or the prefectural governor, in the case of a Designated Treatment and Education Institution designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare; the same shall apply in the following paragraph) finds it necessary in order to investigate whether medical fees are correctly claimed by a Designated Treatment and Education Institution, the prefectural governor may request the manager of the Designated Treatment and Education Institution to make a necessary report, or may make said official carry out on-site inspection on medical records, books and documents, and other objects of the Designated Treatment and Education Institution with the consent of its manager.

(2) When the manager of a Designated Treatment and Education Institution, without justifiable ground, fails to respond to the request for reporting set forth in the preceding paragraph or makes a false report, or refuses the consent set forth in the same paragraph, the prefectural governor may instruct temporary halt of, or halt of, the payments of medical fees by the prefectural government to said Designated Treatment and Education Institution.

(3) When the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare finds an urgent necessity to protect interests of a child with regard to the affairs placed under the authority of a prefectural governor prescribed in the preceding paragraph (limited to those pertaining to the Designated Treatment and Education Institutions designated by the prefectural governor), the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare may instruct the prefectural governor to conduct the affairs set forth in the same paragraph.

Article 21-5  For the purpose of pursuing sound upbringing of children or persons under 20 years of age other than children (limited to those who are specified by a Cabinet Order) in need of long-term medical treatment due to any chronic illness specified by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare whose condition of said illness corresponds to the level specified by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare for each such illness, the prefectural government may provide medical care benefits that will contribute to studies concerning the therapeutic methods for said illness or other necessary studies or other services specified by a Cabinet Order.

Section 2 Support for Residential Life

Subsection 1 Measures for Disabled Person Welfare Services

Article 21-6  When a municipal government finds it extremely difficult for the guardian of a disabled child in need of the disabled person welfare services prescribed in Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Act on Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as “Disabled Person Welfare Service”) to receive nursing care benefits or exceptional nursing care benefits prescribed in the same Act (referred to as “Nursing Care Benefits, etc.” in Article 56-6 paragraph (1)) due to any unavoidable reason, the municipal government may, in accordance with the standards specified by a Cabinet Order, provide Disabled Person Welfare Services to said disabled child or entrust the provision of Disabled Person Welfare Service to a person other than said municipal government.

Article 21-7  When a person engaged in the Disabled Person Welfare Services provided in Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Act on Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities is requested to accept entrustment pursuant to the
In order that welfare services pertaining to the child care support services provided in the following Article and other carefully-crafted welfare services in line with the condition of each region can be positively provided and each guardian can comprehensively receive the most adequate support for fostering his/her children in line with the mental and physical condition, environment and other conditions of said children and guardians, a municipal government shall endeavor to facilitate liaison and coordination for activities of the persons providing or participating in welfare services, and develop other systems in line with the condition of each region.

For the purpose of contributing to the sound upbringing of children, a municipal government shall endeavor to implement necessary measures in order that after-school child sound upbringing services and short-term child care support services, and the following services as specified by an ordinance of the competent ministry (hereinafter referred to as "Child Care Support Services") can be carried out steadily in its district:

(i) Support services provided at a child and his/her guardian's residence or any other person's residence for the guardian to take care of the child;

(ii) Support services provided in a nursery center or other facilities for a guardian to take care of a child;

(iii) Services to provide consultation to guardians of the child and provide necessary information and advice with regard to all problems concerning taking care of children in each region.

For the purpose of contributing to the sound upbringing of children, a municipal government shall perform after-school child sound upbringing services in line with the condition of each region and shall endeavor to promote the utilization of after-school child sound upbringing services for the children provided in paragraph (2) of Article 6-2 by such means as carrying out coordination with persons engaged in after-school child sound upbringing services other than said municipal government.

A municipal government shall provide necessary information concerning Child Care Support Services and, upon request from a guardian, provide consultation and necessary advice to enable said guardian to utilize the most adequate Child Care Support Services, by taking into consideration said guardian's wishes, the state of foster care of his/her child the content of the support necessary for said child and other circumstances.

Upon request from the guardian receiving advice set forth in the preceding paragraph, the municipal government shall, where necessary, make arrangements or carry out coordination for the utilization of Child Care Support Services and make a request for such utilization by said guardian to a person engaged in the Child Care Support Services.

A municipal government may entrust the affairs concerning the provision of information and consultation and advice set forth in paragraph (1) and the arrangement, coordination and requests set forth in the preceding paragraph to a person other than said municipal government.

A person engaged in Child Care Support Services shall cooperate in the arrangement, coordination and requests made pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs as far as possible.

A person who is, or used to be, engaged in the affairs concerning the provision of information, the consultation and advice, and the arrangement, coordination and requests pursuant to the provision of paragraph (3) of the preceding Article (referred to as "Coordination and Other Affairs" in the following Article and Article 21-14 paragraph (1)) shall not divulge any secret coming to his/her knowledge with regard to such affairs.

When a mayor of municipality finds it necessary in order to ensure adequate implementation of Coordination and Other Affairs conducted pursuant to the provision of Article 21-11 paragraph (3), he/she may give orders necessary for the supervision of said affairs to the persons accepting the entrusted affairs.

When a mayor of municipality finds it necessary in order to ensure adequate implementation of Coordination and Other Affairs conducted pursuant to the provision of Article 21-11 paragraph (3), he/she may, within the limit necessary therefor, request a person accepting the entrusted affairs to make a report, or make said municipality's official ask relevant persons questions or enter any office of the person accepting said entrusted affairs and inspect the books and documents and other objects.

The provisions of Article 18-16 paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case referred to in the preceding paragraph.

A person engaged in Child Care Support Services, other than the national government, prefectural governments and municipal governments, may notify the mayor of municipality of the matters concerning his/her services.
(4) In order to contribute to selection of a midwifery home by an expectant and nursing mother, the prefecture, etc. shall recommend said expectant and nursing mother to apply for Midwifery Care Practice by a guardian prescribed in paragraph (1) and ensuring of adequate operation of maternal and child living support facilities, the Prefecture, etc. shall recommend said guardian to apply for the maternal and child aid.

(3) When any of the prefectures, etc. finds it necessary for an expectant and nursing mother for whom a report or notice pursuant to the provision of Article 25-7 paragraph (2) item (iii), Article 25-8 paragraph (2) item (iii) or Article 26 paragraph (1) item (iv) has been received, the prefecture, etc. shall recommend said guardian to apply for the maternal and child aid.

(2) A person who is an expectant and nursing mother prescribed in the preceding paragraph and desires to receive midwifery care in a midwifery home (hereinafter referred to as “Midwifery Care Practice”) shall submit to the prefecture, etc. a written application stating a midwifery home in which she desires to stay and other matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. In this case, the midwifery home may not apply when there is any unavoidable reason such as non-existence of an adjacent midwifery home.

(1) In the case where an expectant and nursing mother prescribed in the preceding paragraph desires to stay in a maternal and child living support facility located outside the area of the prefecture, etc. a written application in lieu of said expectant and nursing mother, upon her request, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. In this case, the maternal and child living support facility may submit said written application in lieu of said guardian, upon her request, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. However, when the expectant and nursing mother applies, the prefecture, etc. shall, when the expectant and nursing mother applies, provide information concerning the establishers of midwifery homes in the area of responsibility of the Welfare Office established by said Prefecture, etc., their facilities and their state of operation, and other matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) A person who is a guardian prescribed in the preceding paragraph and desires to receive in-hospital midwifery care due to special circumstances, said Prefecture, etc. shall facilitate necessary liaison and coordination for their admission into said institution.

(3) When a guardian prescribed in the preceding paragraph desires to stay in a maternal and child living support facility and nurses other children by her guardian and promote welfare of children.

(4) When the Prefecture, etc. finds it necessary for a guardian and her child or children by their guardians and promote welfare of children.

Support and other researches and studies necessary to support to take care of Health, Labour and Welfare Office established by any of the Prefectures, etc. is a female without a spouse or a female in equivalent circumstances and there is lack in welfare of Health, Labour and Welfare.

The national government and prefectures shall endeavor to encourage such studies as will assist measures for improvement of the quality of welfare services performed by persons engaged in Child Care Support Services.
(3) When the amount obtained by deducting the total amount of Institutional Support (excluding Specified Expenses), when the amount so calculated exceeds the amount of such actual expenses).

Welfare, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(5) In order to contribute to selection of a nursery center by the guardian of a child prescribed in paragraph (1) and ensuring of adequate operation of nursery center if all the children pertaining to the written applications set forth in the preceding paragraph stating their desire for admission into said nursery center are admitted, or in the case where there is any other unavoidable reason, the municipal government may conduct screening of the children to be admitted into said nursery center in an impartial manner.

(6) of the following Article (referred to as a "Recognized Beneficiary Guardian") or in lieu of said guardian, upon his/her request, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (4) of the following Article and the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. In this case, the nursery center may submit said written application pursuant to the provision of paragraph (4) of the following Article and the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) A guardian who desires daycare for a child prescribed in the preceding Article 39 paragraph (2) whose custody must be taken by the guardian, a municipal government shall, when the guardian applies, provide daycare to those children in a nursery center; provided, however, that a guardian may not be provided daycare by a nursery center if said guardian was denied daycare by a nursery center at which he/she desires to place the child and other matters specified by a Cabinet Order causes lack in daycare of an infant, a toddler or a child prescribed in Article 39 paragraph (2) whose custody must be taken by the guardian.

Section 4 (Payments of Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children)

(1) In the case where a guardian desires daycare, the municipality may provide daycare services for children in a nursery center that is provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

In the case where adequate daycare would become difficult in a certain jurisdictional district, their facilities and their state of operation, and other matters specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(1) When a Recognized Beneficiary Guardian provided in paragraph 2 submits a written application for daycare, the municipal government shall provide information concerning the establishment of nursery centers, the municipal government’s recommendation, the matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Subsection 1 Payments of Institutional Benefits, etc. for Specified Institutionalized Children

Expenditure for Special Expenses, etc. for Specified Institutionalized Children

Large-amount Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, and Institutional Medical Expenses for Disabled Children.

In the case where a guardian desires daycare, the municipality may provide daycare services for children in a nursery center that is provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. In this case, the nursery center may submit said written application pursuant to the provision of paragraph (4) of the following Article and the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
in any of the cases listed in the following items:

(1) A prefectural government making a Decision on Institutional Support for Disabled Children (hereinafter referred to as "Decision on Institutional Benefits Payment") to the guardian of the disabled child for whom said Decision on Institutional Benefits Payment is made, a period for payments of Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children (hereinafter referred to as "Benefits Payment") is made, a period for payments of Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children may rescind said Decision on Institutional Benefits Payment by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

(2) When an application set forth in the preceding paragraph is made, the prefectural government may pay expenses spent for said Designated Institutional Support provided to a Recognized Beneficiary Guardian in said specific month as calculated pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare; provided, however, that this shall not apply in the case of an emergency or any other unavoidable reason.

(3) In the case where a decision is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural government shall decide whether to pay Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, etc., within the limit of the amount payable to said Recognized Beneficiary Guardian to said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (excluding Specified Expenses), in lieu of said guardian, to said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (limited to the cases where said Recognized Beneficiary Guardian has presented his/her Institutional Beneficiary Certificate to said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc., pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

(4) When a Recognized Beneficiary Guardian is to receive Institutional Benefits Payments is made (hereinafter referred to as "Benefits Payment") to the guardian of the disabled child for whom said decision on Institutional Support for Disabled Children, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

(5) A period set forth in the preceding paragraph may not exceed the period specified for each type of institutional support for disabled children specified in Article 63-1 of the Law and Welfare Act.

(6) When a decision on Institutional Benefits Payment for disabled children is made, the prefectural government shall issue a beneficiary certificate (hereinafter referred to as "Institutional Beneficiary Certificate") stating the period specified pursuant to the provision of paragraph (4) (hereinafter referred to as "Benefits Payment") to the guardian of the disabled child for whom said Decision on Institutional Benefits Payment is made.

(7) A Recognized Beneficiary Guardian shall be deemed to have been paid.

(8) When a decision is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural government shall decide whether to pay Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, etc., within the limit of the amount payable to said Recognized Beneficiary Guardian to said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (excluding Specified Expenses), in lieu of said guardian, to said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (limited to the cases where said Recognized Beneficiary Guardian has presented his/her Institutional Beneficiary Certificate to said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc., pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

(9) When a payment is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children for the referenced month shall receive said Designated Institutional Support by taking into consideration the type and level of the disabled child's health, labor, and welfare, and the impact on the household finances of said Recognized Beneficiary Guardian and other circumstances.

(10) A prefectural government may entrust a national health insurance federation provided in Article 45 paragraph (5) of the National Health Insurance Act or any other non-profit corporation provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to conduct the affairs concerning payments pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(11) A prefectural government may entrust a national health insurance federation provided in Article 45 paragraph (5) of the National Health Insurance Act or any other non-profit corporation provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to conduct the affairs concerning payments pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(12) A prefectural government may entrust a national health insurance federation provided in Article 45 paragraph (5) of the National Health Insurance Act or any other non-profit corporation provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to conduct the affairs concerning payments pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(13) A prefectural government may entrust a national health insurance federation provided in Article 45 paragraph (5) of the National Health Insurance Act or any other non-profit corporation provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to conduct the affairs concerning payments pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(14) A prefectural government may entrust a national health insurance federation provided in Article 45 paragraph (5) of the National Health Insurance Act or any other non-profit corporation provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to conduct the affairs concerning payments pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(15) A prefectural government may entrust a national health insurance federation provided in Article 45 paragraph (5) of the National Health Insurance Act or any other non-profit corporation provided by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare to conduct the affairs concerning payments pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph.
When a disabled child receiving support measures under this law falls under any of the following items:

- Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (excluding Designated Medical Institutions; the same shall apply in Articles 24-13, 24-14, 24-15, 24-16, 24-17 and 24-18) when it falls under any of the following items:

  (2) In the case where an application set forth in the preceding paragraph is made, the prefectural governor shall not designate the referenced facility as a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children and other persons specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) In the case where an application set forth in the preceding paragraph is made, the prefectural governor shall not designate the referenced facility as a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children and other persons specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Article 24-7 (1) When a disabled child (excluding persons attending daycare institutions for mentally retarded children and other persons specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) based on an application by its establisher, pursuant to the provisions of Law for the Protection of Disabled Children, etc. based on a Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the term “ninety-hundredths (90/100)” referred to in the same paragraph shall be replaced with “a percentage specified by the prefectural government within a range more than ninety-hundredths (90/100) and not more than the full amount (100/100) thereof”.

(2) The provisions of paragraphs (7) to (11) inclusive of Article 24-3 shall apply to Article 24-7 Subsection 2 Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. for Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children or Benefits for Meal Expenses, etc. for Specified Institutionalized Disabled Children. In this case, necessary terminological replacements shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

Article 24-8 In addition to what is prescribed in this Subsection, necessary terminological replacements shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

Article 24-9 (1) The designation set forth in Article 24-2 paragraph (1) shall be reviewed when a disabled child receives Designated Institutional Support from said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. for Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children or Benefits for Meal Expenses, etc. for Specified Institutionalized Disabled Children. In this case, necessary terminological replacements shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

Article 24-10 (1) When a disabled child receiving support measures under this law falls under any of the following items:

- Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (excluding Designated Medical Institutions; the same shall apply in Articles 24-13, 24-14, 24-15, 24-16, 24-17 and 24-18) when it falls under any of the following items:

  (2) In the case where an application set forth in the preceding paragraph is made, the prefectural governor shall not designate the referenced facility as a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children and other persons specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) In the case where an application set forth in the preceding paragraph is made, the prefectural governor shall not designate the referenced facility as a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children and other persons specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
etc. shall endeavor to improve the quality of its institutional support for disabled children according to the intention, aptitudes, or social life according to their inherent abilities and aptitudes, the establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, who is awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said rescission; or

(3) When the designation is renewed in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Valid Period for Designation as renewed shall start from the day following the expiration date of the Valid Period for Designation before the renewal; in this case, necessary terminological replacements shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

(4) The provision of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to an officer, etc. of a juridical person on which a rescission of the designation pursuant to such provisions of this Act or of any other act on healthcare or welfare of citizens as specified by a Cabinet Order was imposed within 60 days prior to the date of the notice pursuant to the provision of Article 15 of the Administrative Procedure Act (Act No. 88 of 1993) pertaining to the rescission of designation pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17 and awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(vii) When any of the Officers, etc. of the applicant is a person who used to be imposed with a severe punishment and awaiting the completion or discontinuation of its execution; in this case, the period for designation as referred to in the preceding paragraph, in the case of the applicant is a juridical person having a reasonable ground for declining said designation) and who is awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(v) When the applicant or any of its Officers, etc. is a person punished by a fine within 5 years prior to the date of the notice pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17 and who is awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(x) When the applicant or any of its Officers, etc. is a person who committed a wrongdoing or extremely unjust act, within 5 years prior to the date of the notice pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17 and awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(3) The establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17, and ending on the date on which said disposition is

(4) The provisions of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to an officer, etc. of the juridical person pertaining to the declination (excluding a person having a reasonable ground for declining said designation) and who is awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(3) When the designation is renewed in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Valid Period for Designation as renewed shall start from the day following the expiration date of the Valid Period for Designation before the renewal; in this case, necessary terminological replacements shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

(4) The provision of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to an officer, etc. of the juridical person on which a rescission of the designation pursuant to such provisions of this Act or of any other act on healthcare or welfare of citizens as specified by a Cabinet Order was imposed within 60 days prior to the date of the notice pursuant to the provision of Article 15 of the Administrative Procedure Act (Act No. 88 of 1993) pertaining to the rescission of designation pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17 and awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(vii) When any of the Officers, etc. of the applicant is a person who used to be imposed with a severe punishment and awaiting the completion or discontinuation of its execution; in this case, the period for designation as referred to in the preceding paragraph, in the case of the applicant is a juridical person having a reasonable ground for declining said designation) and who is awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(v) When the applicant or any of its Officers, etc. is a person punished by a fine within 5 years prior to the date of the notice pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17 and who is awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(x) When the applicant or any of its Officers, etc. is a person who committed a wrongdoing or extremely unjust act, within 5 years prior to the date of the notice pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17 and awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or

(3) When the designation is renewed in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Valid Period for Designation as renewed shall start from the day following the expiration date of the Valid Period for Designation before the renewal; in this case, necessary terminological replacements shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

(4) The provision of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to an officer, etc. of the juridical person on which a rescission of the designation pursuant to such provisions of this Act or of any other act on healthcare or welfare of citizens as specified by a Cabinet Order was imposed within 60 days prior to the date of the notice pursuant to the provision of Article 15 of the Administrative Procedure Act (Act No. 88 of 1993) pertaining to the rescission of designation pursuant to the provision of Article 24-17 and awaiting a lapse of 5 years from the date of said declination; or
Article 24-15  (1) When a prefectural governor finds necessary, he/she may order the establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to comply with the same by the due date set forth in the same paragraph, the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(2) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. or any of its Officers, etc. becomes a person falling under Article 24-9 paragraph (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) or (ix); the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(3) The authority pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) shall not be exercised for a period of time to be specified:

(a) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. or its personnel staffing or fails to operate the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. adequately in accordance with the standards on facilities and operation of designated retarded child institutions, etc.

(b) The establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. has violated the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in paragraph (2) of the same Article.

(4) When an order is provided pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall notify the prefectural governor to that effect within 10 days pursuant to Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in paragraph (2) of the same Article.

(5) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. fails to take a measure pertaining to the recommendation without justifiable ground, the prefectural governor may order the establisher of said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(6) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. fails to conform to the standards on facilities and operation of designated retarded child institutions, etc. specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in Article 24-12 paragraph (1) in respect of the knowledge or skills of its employees of the institution pertaining to the referenced retarded child, the prefectural governor may publicize such non-compliance.

Article 24-16  (1) Whenever a prefectural governor finds that the establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. is conducting an investigation in accordance with the standards specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in paragraph (2) of the same Article, the prefectural governor may order the establisher of said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to make a report or submit or present books and documents and other objects, request the appearance of a person who is, or used to be, a Designated Institution Establisher, etc. (hereinafter referred to as “Designated Institution Establisher, etc.”) to make a report or submit or present books and documents and other objects, request the appearance of a person who is, or used to be, the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (hereinafter referred to as “Designated Institution Establisher, etc.”) to make a report or submit or present books and documents and other objects, request the appearance of a person who is, or used to be, the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc.

(2) When any question or inspection is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, said official shall carry his/her certification for identification and produce it upon request by any relevant person.

(3) The authority pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) shall not be exercised for a period of time to be specified:

(a) When it is found that the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. or any of its Officers, etc. becomes a person falling under Article 24-9 paragraph (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) or (ix); the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(b) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. or any of its Officers, etc. becomes a person falling under Article 24-9 paragraph (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) or (ix); the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(4) When an order is provided pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall give public notice to that effect.

(5) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. or any of its Officers, etc. becomes a person falling under Article 24-9 paragraph (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) or (ix); the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(6) When an order is provided pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall give public notice to that effect.

(7) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. or any of its Officers, etc. becomes a person falling under Article 24-9 paragraph (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) or (ix); the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(8) When an order is provided pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall give public notice to that effect.

(9) The authority pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) shall not be exercised for a period of time to be specified:

(a) When it is found that the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. or any of its Officers, etc. becomes a person falling under Article 24-9 paragraph (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) or (ix); the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(b) When the establisher of the designated retarded child institutions, etc. or any of its Officers, etc. becomes a person falling under Article 24-9 paragraph (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) or (ix); the prefectural governor may order the establisher or director or any other employee of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(2) The establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. shall have employees engaged in Designated Institutional Support for disabled children and by taking other measures.

(3) In the case where a recommendation is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, when the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. receiving such recommendation fails to comply with the same by the due date set forth in the same paragraph, the prefectural governor may order the establisher of said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(4) In the case where a recommendation is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, when the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. receiving such recommendation fails to comply with the same by the due date set forth in the same paragraph, the prefectural governor may order the establisher of said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(5) In the case where a recommendation is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, when the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. receiving such recommendation fails to comply with the same by the due date set forth in the same paragraph, the prefectural governor may order the establisher of said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.

(6) In the case where a recommendation is made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, when the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. receiving such recommendation fails to comply with the same by the due date set forth in the same paragraph, the prefectural governor may order the establisher of said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. to take the appropriate measure pertaining to the recommendation by a due date to be specified.
(iii) When the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. becomes unable to satisfy the standards specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in Article 24-12 paragraph (1) in respect of the knowledge or skills of its employees of the institution pertaining to said designation or in respect of its personnel staffing;

(iv) When the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. becomes unable to operate the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. adequately in accordance with the standards on facilities and operation of designated retarded child institutions, etc. specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in Article 24-12 paragraph (2);

(v) When any wrongdoing is found with regard to a request for Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, Benefits for Meal Expenses, etc. for Specified Institutionalized Disabled Children or Institutional Medical Expenses for Disabled Children;

(vi) When the Designated Institution Establisher, etc. fails to comply with an order for reporting or submission or presentation of books and documents and other objects pursuant to the provision of Article 24-15 paragraph (1), or makes a false report in response to such an order;

(vii) When the Designated Institution Establisher, etc. fails to comply with an order for appearance pursuant to the provision of Article 24-15 paragraph (1), fails to give an answer or makes a false answer in response to a question pursuant to the same paragraph, or refuses, interferes with, or recuses the entry or inspection pursuant to the same paragraph; provided, however, that this shall not apply when the establisher or director of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. had fulfilled his/her duty of reasonable care and supervision to prevent any of the acts above mentioned in the case where such an act has been committed by an employee of said Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc.;

(viii) When the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. obtains the designation set forth in Article 24-2 paragraph (1) by a wrongful means;

(ix) When the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. violates this Act or any other act on healthcare or welfare of citizens as specified by a Cabinet Order or any order pursuant to any of these acts or any disposition pursuant thereto, in addition to the cases listed in the preceding items respectively;

(x) When the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. commits a wrongdoing or unjust act with regard to institutional support for disabled children, in addition to the cases listed in the preceding items respectively; or

(xi) When the establisher of the Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. and its Officers, etc. include such a person who has committed a wrongdoing or unjust act with regard to institutional support for disabled children within 5 years prior to the time when the rescission of designation or the whole or partial suspension of its validity is intended.

Article 24-18  A prefectural governor shall give public notice in any of the cases listed in the following items:

(i) When a prefectural governor has made the designation of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. set forth in Article 24-2 paragraph (1);

(ii) When a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. has declined the designation pursuant to the provision of Article 24-14; and

(iii) When the designation of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. has been rescinded pursuant to the provision of the preceding Article.

Article 24-19  (1) A prefectural government shall provide necessary information concerning designated retarded child institutions, etc. and provide consultations and give advice with regard to the utilization thereof.

(2) Upon request from a disabled child or his/her guardian, the prefectural government shall make arrangement or coordination for the utilization of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. and, where needed, make a request for the utilization by said disabled child to the establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc.

(3) The establisher of a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. shall cooperate in the arrangement, coordination and requests set forth in the preceding paragraph as far as possible.

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Subsection 3 Payments of Institutional Medical Expenses for Disabled Children

Article 24-20  (1) When a disabled child pertaining to a Decision on Institutional Benefits Payment receives the institutional support for disabled children pertaining to therapy (hereinafter referred to as "Institutional Medical Care for Disabled Children") from a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. (limited to such hospitals and other facilities as specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article, the following Article and Article 24-23) during the...
etc. for Institutional Medical Expenses for Disabled Children shall be matters concerning the payments of Institutional Medical Expenses for Disabled Children and the requests by designated retarded child institutions, etc.

Article 24-23 In addition to what is prescribed in this Subsection, necessary government may pay such expenses spent for said Institutional Medical Care payment receives Institutional Medical Care for Disabled Children from a Designated Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, etc., the prefectural shall apply as the limit referred to in the preceding sentence.

(4) When a disabled child pertaining to a decision on institutional benefits amount of expenses spent for the Institutional Medical Care for Disabled Children shall be as prescribed by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare. When it is not appropriate to apply the same, the calculation method for the medical treatment cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment prescribed in the preceding paragraph cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance.

Medical Care for Disabled Children (limited to dietary treatment) by applying the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance; and when it is not appropriate to apply the same, the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment that cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance.


treatment prescribed in the preceding paragraph cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance; and when it is not appropriate to apply the same, the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance.


treatment prescribed in the preceding paragraph cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance; and when it is not appropriate to apply the same, the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance.


treatment prescribed in the preceding paragraph cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance; and when it is not appropriate to apply the same, the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance.


treatment prescribed in the preceding paragraph cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance; and when it is not appropriate to apply the same, the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance.


treatment prescribed in the preceding paragraph cannot apply, or when the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance; and when it is not appropriate to apply the same, the calculation method for the amount of expenses spent for medical treatment covered by health insurance.
Section 5 Protective Measures, etc. for an Aid-requiring Child

Article 25  A person who discovers an Aid-requiring Child shall give notification directly to a Welfare Office or child guidance center established by the municipal or prefectural government, or to said Welfare Office or child guidance center through a commissioned child welfare volunteer; provided, however, that this shall not apply to a child of 14 years of age or more who has committed a crime. In this case, notification shall be given to the family court.

Article 25-2  (1) In order to singly or jointly pursue adequate protective care for an Aid-requiring Child, a local government shall endeavor to set up a regional council of countermeasures for Children Requiring Aid (hereinafter referred to as a “Council”) consisting of relevant bodies, relevant organizations and persons engaged in the duties relevant to welfare of children, and other relevant persons (hereinafter referred to as “Relevant Bodies, etc.”).

(2) A Council shall exchange information concerning an Aid-requiring Child and their guardians (hereinafter referred to as “Aid-requiring Child, etc.”) and other information necessary to pursue adequate protective care for Children Requiring Aid and confer on the contents of the support for Children, etc. Requiring Aid.

(3) When a local government establishes a Council, the head of the local government shall give public notice to that effect pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(4) The head of a local government who establishes a Council shall designate only one coordinating organization of countermeasures for an Aid-requiring Child to be selected from the Relevant Bodies, etc. constituting the Council.

(5) A coordinating organization of countermeasures for an Aid-requiring Child shall conduct overall management of affairs concerning the Council, accurately understand the state of the implementation of the support for an Aid-requiring Child, etc. so as to enable its adequate implementation, and carry out liaison and coordination with the child guidance center and other Relevant Bodies, etc., where needed.

Article 25-3  A Council may, when it finds necessary in order to exchange information and confer as prescribed in paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, request Relevant Bodies, etc. to furnish materials or information, state their opinions, or provide other necessary cooperation.

Article 25-4  In addition to what is prescribed in the preceding two Articles, necessary matters concerning the organization and operation of a Council shall be prescribed by the Council.

Article 25-5  In accordance with the categories of the Relevant Bodies, etc. constituting a Council listed in the following items, no person prescribed in each such item shall divulge any secret coming to his/her knowledge with regard to the duties of the Council without justifiable ground:

(i) Organs of the national or a local government: A person who is, or used to be, an official of any such organ;

(ii) Juridical persons: A person who is, or used to be, an officer or employee of any such juridical person;

(iii) Persons other than those listed in the preceding two items: A person who is, or used to be, a member of the Council.

Article 25-6  When it finds necessary in the case where notification pursuant to the provision of Article 25 is received, a Welfare Office or child guidance center established by a municipal or prefectural government shall promptly ascertain an understanding of the state of the referenced child.

Article 25-7  (1) A municipal government (excluding towns and villages prescribed in the following paragraph) shall accurately understand the state of the implementation of the support for an Aid-requiring Child, etc., and take any of the measures set forth in the following items when the municipal government finds necessary for a child for whom notification has been received or consultation has been provided pursuant to the provision of Article 25 or his/her guardian (hereinafter referred to as “Child, etc. under Notification”):

(i) Refer any person who is found to be in need of a measure set forth in Article 27, and any person who is found to be in need of medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological or mental health judgment, to the child guidance center;

(ii) Make a Welfare Officer for retarded persons prescribed in Article 9 paragraph (5) of the Retarded Person Welfare Act (Act No. 37 of 1960) or a certified social worker of the Welfare Office established by the municipal government provide guidance to a Child, etc. under Notification.

(iii) Give notice of, any person who is found to be in need of a request of an appearance and an investigation or a question pursuant to the provision of Article 8-2 paragraph (1) of the Act on the Prevention, etc. of Child Abuse (Act No. 82 of 2000), or an entry and an investigation or a question pursuant to the provision of Article 29 or Article 9 paragraph (1) the same act, or a temporary custody pursuant to the provision of Article 33 paragraph (1) or (2), to a prefectural governor or a child guidance center’s director.

Article 25-8  In order to make a Welfare Officer for retarded persons prescribed in Article 9 paragraph (5) of the Retarded Person Welfare Act (Act No. 37 of 1960) provide guidance to a Child, etc. under Notification, a welfare officer or an equivalent official of the municipal government shall, if a request for such guidance is made to the Council, convey the request to the Council. The Council may also request the welfare officer or an equivalent official of the municipal government to carry out necessary matters concerning the organization and operation of a Council.
(iv) Report on, or give notice of, any person who is found to be in need of a measure set forth in Article 18 paragraph (1) item (i) of the preceding Article or a referral pursuant to Article 18 paragraph (2) of the Juvenile Act is made:

(i) Refer any person who is found to be in need of a measure set forth in Article 27, and any person who is found to be in need of medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological or mental health judgment, to the child guidance center.

(ii) Cause children or their guardians to be guided by a Child Welfare Officer or the parents of the referred child to consult the Social Welfare Secretary or the Center for Mental Health of the Welfare Office.

(iii) Report a person for whom the Midwifery Care Practice or the Maternal and Child Care Practice is found appropriate to the prefectural governor.

(iv) Give notice of, any person who is found to be in need of a request of an accommodation, or cause him/her to be referred to the head of the prefecture or municipality pertaining to such child welfare service.

When a child is found to be in need of medical care, psychological examination or a request of an accommodation, etc., the head of the welfare office shall report on or give notice of the person to the head of the prefecture or municipality.

Article 25-8 The head of a Welfare Office established by a prefectural governor or a child guidance center's director.

A prefectural government shall take a measure set forth in any of the following items, when the need of a measure is found:

(1) A prefectural government shall take a measure set forth in any of the following items, when the need of a measure is found:

(a) A measure set forth in Article 27, and any person who is found to be in need of medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological or mental health judgment, to the child guidance center.

(b) A measure set forth in Article 33 paragraph (1) or (2), to a prefectural or municipal government.

(c) A measure set forth in Article 33 paragraph (3), to a person other than the prefectural government who is engaged in the consultation support services provided in Article 5 paragraph (17) of the Act on Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities.

(d) A measure set forth in Article 21-6 to the head of the municipality pertaining to such Daycare Practice, etc.

(e) A measure set forth in Article 25-7 paragraph (1) item (ii) or item (ii) of the preceding Article and Article 34-6; or an entry and an investigation or a question pursuant to the provision of Article 8-2 paragraph (1) of the Act on the Promotion of the Protection of Child Rights.


(g) A measure set forth in Article 26-6 of the Act on the Protection of Child Rights.

(h) A measure set forth in Article 27, and any person who is found to be in need of medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological or mental health judgment, to the child guidance center.

(i) A measure set forth in Article 18 paragraph (1) of the Juvenile Act.
Article 27-3  When it is necessary to take a compulsory measure that may intentionally be conducive to restriction on a child's liberty of action or deprivation of his/her liberty, the prefectural governor shall refer that case to the family court, except in the cases permitted pursuant to the provision of Article 28.

(1) item (iii) or paragraph (2) may not be taken against the intent of said person who has parental authority or said guardian of a minor, except in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 27-2  (1) With regard to a child who has received a decision on protective custody set forth in Article 24 paragraph (1) item (ii) of the Juvenile Act, the prefectural government may, in lieu of the measure set forth in item (iii) of the preceding Article; provided, however, that this paragraph shall be deemed to be a measure to admit the referenced child into a children's self-reliance support facility or a foster home as set forth in paragraph (1) for a child referred pursuant to the provision of Article 18 paragraph (2) of the Juvenile Act, the prefectural government shall follow an instruction based on a decision by the family court.

(2) With regard to the application of this Act, a measure prescribed in the Juvenile Act shall not apply when the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (6) of the preceding Article (excluding the portions pertaining to the cases where a measure is set forth in Articles 33 and 47 paragraphs (1) item (ii) or (iii) of the Juvenile Act) apply, and when the same shall apply hereinafter) or a guardian of a minor, the measure set forth in paragraph (2) is cancelled, suspended, or changed to any other measure, the prefectural governor shall hear opinions from the child guidance center's person who has parental authority or said guardian of a minor, except in the cases permitted pursuant to the provision of Article 28.

(3) When a prefectural governor intends to take a measure set forth in paragraph (1) item (iii) or paragraph (2) may not be taken against the intent of said person who has parental authority or said guardian of a minor, except in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be a measure to admit the referenced child into a children's self-reliance support facility or a foster home.

(4) When the referenced child has a person who has parental authority (excluding the head of a child welfare institution who exercises the parental authority pursuant to the provision of Article 47 paragraph (1); the same shall not apply when the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (6) of the preceding Article; provided, however, that this paragraph shall be deemed to be a measure to admit the referenced child into a children's self-reliance support facility or a foster home, an institution for orthopedically impaired children, an institution for mentally retarded children, a daycare center, a Children's Self-Reliance Support Facility, an Institution for Orthopedically Impaired Children, an Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, a Daycare Center, or may take a measure to entrust a person resident in any other prefecture to provide said assistance and lifestyle guidance and support his/her finding employment at the residence where the child is supposed to live communally, or may take a measure to cause him/her to commute there from the residence where his/her guardian lives) or a measure to admit him/her into a children's self-reliance support facility in accordance with said Article 27-2, the prefectural government shall follow an instruction based on a decision by the family court where the referenced child is supposed to mainly stay.

(5) In the case where a guardian abuses his/her child or extremely abuses severely-retarded children, a short-term therapeutic institution for children, an institution for orthopedically impaired children, an institution for mentally retarded children, a daycare center, a Children's Self-Reliance Support Facility, an Institution for Orthopedically Impaired Children, an Institution for Mentally Retarded Children, a Daycare Center or may take a measure to cause him/her to commute there from the residence where his/her guardian lives, for the purpose of pursuing said child's independence, in accordance with the standards specified by a Cabinet Order.

(6) In the case where the prefectural government is notified that a child has been abused or his/her guardian abuses him/her in a manner that is foreseeable, the prefectural governor shall refer that case to the family court, except in the cases permitted pursuant to the provision of Article 28.

(7) With regard to a child who has received a decision on protective custody set forth in Article 24 paragraph (1) item (ii) of the Juvenile Act, the prefectural government shall follow an instruction based on a decision by the family court where the referenced child is supposed to mainly stay.

(8) With regard to a child who has received a decision on protective custody set forth in Article 24 paragraph (1) item (ii) of the Juvenile Act, the prefectural government shall follow an instruction based on a decision by the family court where the referenced child is supposed to mainly stay.
Article 30  A prefectural governor may provide necessary instructions to or to instruct a Child Welfare Officer or a commissioned child welfare volunteer, the prefectural government may instruct a commissioned child welfare volunteer to report on a matter relating to the children's welfare of the family, the guardian, the family court or the prefectural government, and the prefectural government may request the prefectural government to provide necessary assistance to the prefectural government.

Article 30-2  A prefectural governor may provide necessary instructions to or to instruct a Child Welfare Officer or a commissioned child welfare volunteer, the prefectural government may instruct a commissioned child welfare volunteer to report on a matter relating to the children's welfare of the family, the guardian, the family court or the prefectural government, and the prefectural government may request the prefectural government to provide necessary assistance to the prefectural government.

(1) In the case where an application for approval for measures is made, the prefectural government may renew said period with approval from the family court, when it is found that the guardian is likely to abuse the child, extremely neglect the duty of custody of his/her child or in any other case where the guardian's exercise of the custody extremely harms the welfare of said child, neglects the duty of custody of his/her child or in any other case where the guardian's exercise of the custody extremely harms the welfare of said child.

(2) The period for a measure taken pursuant to the provision of item (i) and the preceding paragraph shall not exceed 2 years from the date of commencement of said measure; provided, however, that the prefectural governor may renew said period with approval from the family court, when it is found that the guardian is likely to abuse the child, extremely neglect the duty of custody of his/her child or in any other case where the guardian's exercise of the custody extremely harms the welfare of said child.

(3) When it is difficult for a guardian to foster his/her child at his/her home due to economic reasons, etc., he/she shall consult with the Welfare Office for approval pertaining to the renewal pursuant to the provision of paragraph 2.

(4) When a person who has given notification as prescribed in the preceding paragraph discontinues living together with a child other than children within the fourth degree of kinship at the person's own home (including the case of a single-person household) with the intention of living together for more than 3 months (or more than 1 month, if the child is an infant) from the date of start of such living together, he/she shall notify the prefectural governor through the mayor of municipality within 1 month from the date of such discontinuation.

(5) In the case where an application for approval for measures is made, it is found still necessary to take said measure after considering the result of said decision.

(6) When a prefectural governor makes any other proposals or recommendations in the case where an application is made or when a measure is taken, he/she shall consult with the Welfare Office for approval or for approval for measures until a decision for said application becomes final and binding, even when such delivery is found inappropriate for welfare of the child.

(7) In the case where a measure is taken pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural government may renew said period with approval from the family court, when it is found that the guardian is likely to abuse the child, extremely neglect the duty of custody of his/her child or in any other case where the guardian's exercise of the custody extremely harms the welfare of said child.

(8) When a prefectural governor makes any other proposals or recommendations in the case where an application is made or when a measure is taken, he/she shall consult with the Welfare Office for approval or for approval for measures until a decision for said application becomes final and binding, even when such delivery is found inappropriate for welfare of the child.

(9) In the case where a measure is taken pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural government may renew said period with approval from the family court, when it is found that the guardian is likely to abuse the child, extremely neglect the duty of custody of his/her child or in any other case where the guardian's exercise of the custody extremely harms the welfare of said child.

(10) When a prefectural governor makes any other proposals or recommendations in the case where an application is made or when a measure is taken, he/she shall consult with the Welfare Office for approval or for approval for measures until a decision for said application becomes final and binding, even when such delivery is found inappropriate for welfare of the child.

(11) In the case where a measure is taken pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural government may renew said period with approval from the family court, when it is found that the guardian is likely to abuse the child, extremely neglect the duty of custody of his/her child or in any other case where the guardian's exercise of the custody extremely harms the welfare of said child.
Article 33  (1) A child guidance center’s director may, when he/she finds
necessary, take temporary custody of a child or entrust an appropriate person to do so until a measure set forth in Article 26 paragraph (1) is taken.

Article 33-2  (1) A child guidance center’s director may retain the things possessed by a child under temporary custody, if his/her own possessions during such temporary custody is likely to be harmful to welfare of the child.

Article 32  (1) A prefectural governor may delegate the authority to take protective custody of him/her or continue the entrustment prescribed in the same paragraph, until he/she attains the age of 20.

Article 31  (1) With regard to a child entrusted to the foster parent or admitted into a foster home, an institution for mentally retarded children (excluding those established by the national government), an institution for blind or deaf children, a short-term therapeutic institution for emotionally disturbed children, or a children’s self-reliance support facility pursuant to the provision of the same item, and until the referenced child attains the age of 20 if he/she is a child entrusted to a foster parent or admitted into a foster home, an institution for mentally retarded children established by a prefecture or city, an institution for orthopedically impaired children, or a children’s self-reliance support facility pursuant to the main clause of Article 23 paragraph (1), the prefecture, etc. may continue to take protective custody of him/her in the referenced child welfare institutions, and the persons prescribed in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, with regard to the aid for children.
第33条 介護者に対する権利者の権利の行使等

第33条の8 介護者の権利者の権利を行使することについて

第33条の4 原告、被告、裁判所の権利の行使等について

第33条の3 介護者の権利者の権利を行使することについて

第33条の6 介護者の権利者の権利を行使することについて
request for dismissal of the guardian of a minor pursuant to the provision of Article 846 of the Civil Code may be made by the child guidance center's director, in addition to the persons prescribed in the same Article.

Section 6 Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 34  (1) No person shall commit an act listed in any of the following items:

(i) Place a child with physical disabilities or morphological abnormalities on public show;

(ii) Cause a child to act as a beggar, or beg by exploiting a child;

(iii) Cause a child under 15 years of age to perform acrobatics or stunt horse riding for the purpose of public entertainment;

(iv) Cause a child under 15 years of age to engage in such money earning acts as singing, dancing, tricks and other performances from house to house or on the road, or in other equivalent places;

(iv)-2 Cause a child to engage in such money earning acts as sale, distribution, exhibition or collection of goods or provision of services, from 10:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m., from house to house or on the road, or in other equivalent places;

(iv)-3 Cause a child under 15 years of age who engages in such money earning activities as sale, distribution, exhibition or collection of goods or provision of services from house to house or on the road, or in other equivalent places to enter any place where any business falling under those listed below is operated, in order for the child to conduct his/her work there; the applicable businesses in this regard are businesses for entertaining and catering, etc. set forth in Article 2 paragraph (4) of the Act on Control and Improvement of Amusement Businesses, etc. (Act No. 122 of 1948), store-based sex-related amusement special business set forth in paragraph (6) of the same Article, and store-based telephonic dating agency business set forth in paragraph (9) of the same Article.

(v) Cause a child under 15 years of age to engage in such money earning acts as entertaining at an alcoholic party;

(vi) Cause a child to commit an obscene act;

(vii) Deliver a child knowingly to a person who is likely to commit any of the acts listed in the preceding items or a person who is likely to commit any other act violating laws and regulations concerning criminal punishment toward a child, or deliver a child to other person with the knowledge of a risk of further delivery of the child to a person who is likely to commit any of the acts as listed above;

(viii) Arrange taking care of a child for the purpose of profit, if it is arranged by a person other than legitimate employment agencies for adults and children;

(ix) Keep a child under one's control, with the intent of causing the child to commit an act making an impact that is mentally and physically harmful to the child.

(2) A foster home, an institution for mentally retarded children, a daycare institution for mentally retarded children, an institution for blind or deaf children, an institution for orthopedically impaired children or a children's self-reliance support facility shall not exploit children admitted there against the purposes provided respectively in Articles 41 to 43-3 inclusive and Article 44.

Article 34-2  In addition to what is provided for in this Act, necessary matters concerning guarantee of welfare shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

Chapter III Services and Facilities

Article 34-3  (1) A person other than the national and prefectural governments may engage in children's self-reliant living assistance services by notifying the prefectural governor, in advance, of the matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) When any of the matters in the notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph is changed, a person other than the national and prefectural governments shall notify the prefectural governor to that effect within 1 month from the date of the change.

(3) When a person other than the national and prefectural governments intends to abolish or suspend the children's self-reliant living assistance services, he/she shall, in advance, notify the prefectural governor of the matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Article 34-4  (1) A prefectural governor may, when he/she finds necessary for the welfare of children, request a person engaged in children's self-reliant living assistance services to make reporting, or make said prefecture's official ask relevant persons questions or enter any office or facility of said person and inspect books and documents and other objects.

(2) The provisions of Article 18-16 paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 34-5  When a person engaged in children's self-reliant living assistance services violates this Act or any order pursuant to this Act or any disposition imposed pursuant thereto, or pursues profit unjustly with regard to such services or commits an unjust act with regard to the treatment of any child
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pertaining to such services, the prefectural governor may order the person to restrict or suspend said services.

Article 34-6 When a person engaged in Consultation Support Services or children's self-reliant living assistance services is requested to accept entrustment pursuant to the provision of Article 26 paragraph (1) item (ii) or paragraph (1) item (ii) or Article 27 paragraph (7), he/she shall not refuse it without justifiable ground.

Article 34-7 A municipal government, a social welfare corporation or other person may provide after-school child sound upbringing services pursuant to the provisions of the Social Welfare Act.

Article 34-8 A municipal government may provide short-term Child Care Support Services pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Article 35 (1) The national government shall establish a child welfare institution (excluding midwifery homes, maternal and child living support facilities and nursery centers) pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order.

(2) A prefectural government shall establish a child welfare institution pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order.

(3) A municipal government may, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, establish a child welfare institution by notifying the prefectural governor, in advance, of the matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(4) A person other than the national, prefectural and municipal governments may establish a child welfare institution, pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, with the prefectural governor's approval.

(5) A child welfare institution may have a personnel training facility as its auxiliary facility.

(6) When a municipal government intends to abolish or suspend a child welfare institution, the municipal government shall notify the prefectural governor of the matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare not less than 1 month prior to the date of such abolition or suspension.

(7) When a person other than the national, prefectural and municipal governments intends to abolish or suspend the child welfare institution, approval from the prefectural governor shall be obtained pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Article 36 A midwifery home shall be a facility intended for admitting expectant and nursing mothers who are unable to receive in-hospital midwifery care due to economic reasons, regardless of the necessity in terms of healthcare, and providing midwifery care to them.

Article 37 An infant home shall be a facility intended for admitting and fostering infants (including toddlers in the case where it is particularly necessary for ensuring a steady living environment or due to other reasons in terms of healthcare), as well as intended for providing consultation and other assistance to those who have left there.

Article 38 A maternal and child living support facility shall be a facility intended for admitting and protecting females without a spouse or females in equivalent circumstances and the children whose custody must be taken by those females and supporting their life to encourage their self-reliance, as well as intended for providing consultation and other assistance to those who have left there.

Article 39 (1) A nursery center shall be a facility intended for providing daycare to infants or toddlers lacking daycare based on entrustment from their guardians on a daily basis.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, a nursery center may, when particularly needed, provide daycare to other children lacking daycare based on entrustment from their guardians on a daily basis.

Article 40 A children's recreational facility shall be a facility, such as a child play space and a child center, intended for providing children with sound opportunities for play in order to promote their health, welfare, and cultivatedness.

Article 41 A foster home shall be a facility intended for admitting, and providing foster care with, children without a guardian (excluding infants; provided, however, that infants shall be also included in the case where it is particularly necessary for ensuring a steady living environment or due to other reasons; the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article), children abused, and other children in need of foster care in terms of their environment, as well as intended for providing consultation and other assistance for self-reliance to those who have left there.

Article 42 An institution for mentally retarded children shall be a facility intended for admitting children with mental retardation and providing aid or treatment and for fostering their self-reliance.

Article 43 The national government may provide child welfare institution to heid.
Article 43  A daycare institution for mentally retarded children shall be a facility intended for having children with mental retardation commute there from their guardians on a daily basis and protecting them, and having them acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for an independent and self-supporting life.

Article 43-2  An institution for blind or deaf children shall be a facility intended for admitting and protecting blind children (including severely amblyopic children) or deaf children (including severely cloth-eared children), and providing guidance or assistance necessary for independent and self-supporting life to them.

Article 43-3  An institution for orthopedically impaired children shall be a facility intended for providing therapy to children with Limb/Trunk Dysfunction, and having them acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for independent and self-supporting life.

Article 43-4  An institution for severely-retarded children shall be a facility intended for admitting and protecting children with both severe mental retardation and severe Limb/Trunk Dysfunction, and providing therapy and daily life guidance to them.

Article 43-5  A short-term therapeutic institution for emotionally disturbed children shall be a facility intended for admitting children with mild emotional disturbance for a short term or having them commute there from their guardians in order to cure their emotional disturbance, as well as intended for providing consultation and other assistance to those who have left there.

Article 44  A children's self-reliance support facility shall be a facility intended for admitting children who have committed, or are likely to commit, delinquencies and other children in need of daily life guidance, etc. due to their family environment or other environmental reasons or having those children commute there from their guardians, and providing necessary guidance to those children in accordance with their individual circumstances and supporting their self-reliance, as well as intended for providing consultation and other assistance to those who have left there.

Article 44-2  (1) A child and family support center shall be a facility intended for providing consultation to children, fatherless families and other families, local residents and others and giving necessary advice to them with regard to a variety of problems concerning welfare of children in the region and providing guidance pursuant to the provisions of Article 26 paragraph (1) item (ii) and Article 27 paragraph (1) item (ii), as well as intended for comprehensively carrying out liaison and coordination with child guidance centers, child welfare institutions, etc. and affording other assistance specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) A child and family support center shall be established in a child welfare institution specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as its auxiliary facility.

(3) An employee of a child and family support center shall, when performing his/her duties, not divulge any secret concerning personal circumstances.

Article 45  (1) The Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare shall specify the minimum standards on facilities and operation of child welfare institution and on child care by foster parents. In this case, those minimum standards shall be the ones that can ensure the living level necessary for physical, mental and social development of children.

(2) The establisher of a child welfare institution and foster parent shall comply with the minimum standards set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(3) The establisher of a child welfare institution shall endeavor to improve the level of its facilities and operation.

Article 46  (1) In order to maintain the minimum standards set forth in the preceding Article, a prefectural governor may request the establishers of child welfare institutions, the heads of child welfare institutions and foster parents to submit necessary reports and make said prefecture's official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children ask relevant persons questions or enter any of their facilities and inspect books and documents and other objects.

(2) The provisions of Article 18-16 paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) When any facilities or operation of a child welfare institution fails to attain the minimum standards set forth in the preceding Article, the prefectural governor may recommend its establisher to make necessary improvement. When the establisher of the institution fails to follow this recommendation and the prefectural governor finds such failure to be harmful to child welfare, the prefectural governor may order the establisher to make necessary improvement.

(4) When any facilities or operation of a child welfare institution fails to attain the minimum standards set forth in the preceding Article and the prefectural governor finds such failure to be extremely harmful to child welfare, the prefectural governor may order the establisher to suspend his/her services for a short term or force him/her to improve the facilities or operation of his/her institution with immediate effect.
Article 46-2  When the head of a child welfare institution is requested to accept entrustment for any measure or the Daycare Practice pursuant to this Act from the prefectural governor or the mayor of municipality (or from the board of education set up in said municipality in the case where the authority of the Daycare Practice and the authority of the aid provided in the proviso of Article 24 paragraph (1) are delegated to said board of education pursuant to the provision of Article 32 paragraph (3)), the head of said institution shall not refuse such entrustment without justifiable ground.

Article 47  (1) The head of a child welfare institution shall exercise parental authority over a child admitted there and having neither a person who has parental authority nor a guardian of a minor until the child comes to have either a person who has parental authority or a guardian of a minor; provided, however, that permission from the prefectural governor shall be obtained pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare when accepting adoption pursuant to the provision of Article 797 of the Civil Code.

(2) Even in the case where a child admitted in a child welfare institution or entrusted to a foster parent has either a person who has parental authority or a guardian of a minor, the head of the child welfare institution or the foster parent may take measures necessary for welfare of the child with regard to his/her custody, education and disciplinary action.

Article 48  A head of a foster home, an institution for mentally retarded children, an institution for blind or deaf children, an institution for orthopedically impaired children, a short-term therapeutic institution for emotionally disturbed children and a children's self-reliance support facility and a foster parent shall send to school the children admitted in those institutions or entrusted to those foster parents as if they were the guardians of such children as provided in the School Education Act.

Article 48-2  The head of an infant home, a maternal and child living support facility, a foster home, a short-term therapeutic institution for emotionally disturbed children or a children's self-reliance support facility shall endeavor to provide consultation and advice concerning foster care of children to residents in the region where said institution is located, to the extent not detrimental to the protective care services for children performed by said institution.

Article 48-3  (1) A nursery center shall provide information concerning its daycare to residents in the region where said nursery center is mainly utilized, and shall endeavor to provide consultation and advice concerning daycare of infants, toddlers, etc., to the extent not detrimental to the daycare services performed by said nursery center.

(2) A nursery teacher working in a nursery center shall endeavor to acquire, maintain and improve his/her knowledge and skills necessary to provide consultation and afford advice concerning daycare of infants, toddlers, etc.

Article 49  In addition to what is provided for in this Act, matters concerning children's self-reliant living assistance services and after-school child sound upbringing services and other necessary matters concerning the operation of child welfare institutions, child welfare organizations, child welfare embryos, or other comparable entities shall be prescribed by an Order.

Chapter IV Expenses

Article 49-2  With regard to the persons admitted by the prefectural governments into a child welfare institution established by the national government based on the measures provided in Article 27 paragraph (1) item (iii), the national treasury shall pay expenses spent for those persons after such admission.

Article 50  Expenses listed in any of the following items shall be paid by a prefectural government:

(i) Expenses spent for the Prefectural Child Welfare Council;
(ii) Expenses spent for the Prefectural Child Welfare Officer and commissioned child welfare officers;
(iii) Expenses spent for the child guidance center excluding expenses set forth in item (x);
(iv) Expenses spent for the child guidance center excluding expenses set forth in item (x);
(v) Expenses spent for the Midwifery Care Practice or the Maternal and Child Aid Practice afforded by municipal governments in the midwifery homes or maternal and child living support facilities established by the prefectural government (which shall mean expenses spent to maintain the minimum standards set forth in Article 45 with regard to the Midwifery Care Practice or the Maternal and Child Aid Practice; the same shall apply in item (vi)-3 of this Act and item (ii) of the following Article);
(vi) Daycare expenses spent for the Daycare Practice in the nursery centers established by the prefectural government (which shall mean expenses spent...
Article 45  Expenses paid by the local government shall be paid by a municipal government:

(i) Expenses paid by the municipal government for children or people referred to in Article 21-6 (excluding expenses for medical care for people referred to in Article 21-6);

(ii) Expenses paid by a municipal government for the Midwifery Care Practice or the Maternal and Child Aid Practice afforded by the municipal government (excluding expenses pertaining to the midwifery homes or the maternal and child living support facilities established by the prefectural government);

(iii) Expenses paid for the Daycare Practice at nursery centers established by persons other than the prefectural government and the municipal government;

(iv) Expenses paid for the Daycare Practice at nursery centers established by the municipal government;

(v) Expenses paid for the implementation of short-term Child Care Support Services;

(vi) Expenses paid for the facilities of child welfare institutions established by the municipal government and their personnel training facilities; and


Article 46  The national treasury may, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, bear a half of the expenses paid by the local government as provided in Article 45 (or a half to one-third thereof, if they are relating to the facilities of daycare institutions for mentally retarded children, institutions for blind or deaf children and institutions for orthopedically impaired children).

Article 47  The national treasury may, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, bear a half of the expenses paid by the prefectural government as provided in Article 45 (or a half to one-third thereof, if they are relating to the facilities of daycare institutions for mentally retarded children, institutions for blind or deaf children and institutions for orthopedically impaired children).

Article 48  The national treasury may, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, bear a half of the expenses paid by the municipal government as provided in Article 45 (or a half to one-third thereof, if they are relating to the facilities of daycare institutions for mentally retarded children, institutions for blind or deaf children and institutions for orthopedically impaired children).

Article 49  The national treasury may, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, bear a half of the expenses paid by the prefectural government as provided in Article 45 (or a half to one-third thereof, if they are relating to the facilities of daycare institutions for mentally retarded children, institutions for blind or deaf children and institutions for orthopedically impaired children).

Article 50  The national treasury may, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, bear a half of the expenses paid by the prefectural government as provided in Article 45 (or a half to one-third thereof, if they are relating to the facilities of daycare institutions for mentally retarded children, institutions for blind or deaf children and institutions for orthopedically impaired children).

Article 51  Expenses paid by a municipal government shall be paid by a municipal government:

(i) Expenses paid by the municipal government for measures set forth in Article 21-6;

(ii) Expenses paid for the Midwifery Care Practice or the Maternal and Child Aid Practice afforded by the municipal government (excluding expenses pertaining to the midwifery homes or the maternal and child living support facilities established by the prefectural government);

(iii) Expenses paid for the Daycare Practice at nursery centers established by the municipal government;

(iv) Expenses paid for the Daycare Practice at nursery centers established by persons other than the prefectural government and the municipal government;

(v) Expenses paid for the implementation of short-term Child Care Support Services;

(vi) Expenses paid for the facilities of child welfare institutions established by the municipal government and their personnel training facilities; and


Article 52  The national treasury may, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order, bear a half of such expenses paid by the prefectural government as relating to the facilities of the institutions for mentally retarded children, etc. (or a half to one-third thereof, if they are relating to the facilities of daycare institutions for mentally retarded children, institutions for blind or deaf children and institutions for orthopedically impaired children).
警察、消防、公害対策、防災、国際支援などの活動を主体とする"実施措置"を設け、これらに関する基礎的な観点を示すことを目的としています。

(1) 市町村令に定める市町村が、特定の地域、特定の目的のために設けた組織・施設に関する事項を含む。これにより、市町村が地域の特性や必要性に基づいて、具体的な措置を講じることができるようになり、効果的な地域管理が実現できると考えられます。

(2) 法務省が、日本における地域社会の自立を促進するための法律に関する基本的な方針を示すことを目的としています。これにより、各法務省が地域社会の自立を促進するための法律に関する方針を示すことが可能となります。
addition to what is provided in Articles 46 and 58, in order to ensure that the purpose of the subsidies will be effectively achieved:

(i) Instruct necessary change in the budget of the child welfare institution when such budget is found inappropriate to achieve the effects of the subsidies; and

(ii) Instruct dismissal of an employee of the child welfare institution when he/she has violated this Act or any order pursuant to this Act or any disposition imposed pursuant thereto.

Article 56-3 The national treasury may subsidize not more than two-thirds (2/3) of the amount subsidized by the prefectural government pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) for any one of the institution for mentally retarded children, etc.

Article 56-4 The national treasury may, within the scope of the budget, subsidize a part of such expenses spent for commissioned child welfare volunteers provided in Article 50 item (ii) as relating to the matters specified by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare.

Article 56-5 The provisions of Article 58 paragraphs (2) to (4) inclusive of the Social Welfare Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to a child welfare institution to which any general property has been transferred or any loan has been provided pursuant to the provision of Article 2 paragraph (2) item (ii) of the Act on Special Measures concerning National Property (Act No. 219 of 1952) or the provisions of Article 3 paragraph (1) item (iv) of the same Act and paragraph (2) of the same Article.

Chapter V Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 56-6 (1) For the purpose of promoting welfare of children, local governments shall facilitate mutual liaison and coordination in order to ensure adequate implementation of the payments of Nursing Care Benefits, etc., Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, Large-amount Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children or Benefits for Meal Expenses, etc. for Specified Institutionalized Disabled Children, the measures pursuant to the provision of Article 21-6 or Article 27 paragraph (1) or (2) and the Daycare Practice, etc., and other kinds of guarantee of welfare.

(2) When performing their services or operating their institutions, the persons engaged in children’s self-reliant living assistance services or after-school child sound upbringing services and the establishers of child welfare institutions shall facilitate their mutual coordination and shall endeavor to provide consultation to children and their families and afford other positive support in line with the condition of each region.

Article 56-7 (1) By positively leasing or lending public property (which shall mean the public property provided in Article 238 paragraph (1) of the Local Autonomy Act) or taking other necessary measures, a municipality facing an increasing demand for the Daycare Practice shall promote establishment or operation of nursery centers by utilizing the abilities of social welfare corporations and other various business operators and thereby increase supply pertaining to the Daycare Practice efficiently and systematically.

(2) The national and prefectural governments shall provide necessary support with regard to measures set forth in the preceding paragraph taken by the municipalities.

Article 56-8 (1) A municipality facing an increasing demand for the Daycare Practice (limited to the municipalities falling under the requirements specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; referred to as a “Specified Municipality” hereinafter in this Article) shall formulate a plan to ensure the system for supplying the services for the Daycare Practice and the Child Care Support Services specified by an ordinance of the competent ministry and other services concerning daycare of children that are found necessary by the Specified Municipality.

(2) When a Specified Municipality intends to formulate or revise a plan set forth in the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as a “Municipal Daycare Plan”), the municipality shall take necessary measures in advance to reflect the opinions of the residents.

(3) When a Specified Municipality formulates or revises a Municipal Daycare Plan, it shall be publicized and submitted to the prefectural governor without delay.

(4) A Specified Municipality shall publicize the state of the implementation of the services stated in the Municipal Daycare Plan at least once a year.

(5) When a Specified Municipality finds particularly necessary for the
準備のため、市町村が児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第1項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第9項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第10項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第11項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第12項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第13項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第14項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第15項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第16項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第17項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第18項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第19項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第20項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第21項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第22項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第23項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第24項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第25項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第26項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第27項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第28項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第29項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第30項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第31項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第32項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第33項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第34項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第35項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第36項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第37項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。

第56条 第38項
1. 市町村は、児童福祉計画の作成等を進めるため、児童福祉に関する支援の必要があると認めた時に、関係地域の市町村長、児童福祉施設の設置者、児童福祉関係の職員等に対し、必要な支援の提供を求めることができる。
the case referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(2) The provision of Article 18-16 paragraph (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to
the facilities or operation of the institution. In this case, the prefectural
governor shall make the official carry his/her certification for identification.

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare included in the notification pursuant
to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the establisher of the institution
must report to the prefectural governor or cause said prefecture's official to enter any of its offices or facilities or to conduct necessary investigations or ask questions in relation
to the facilities or operation of the institution. In this case, the prefectural
establisher or manager to report the matters found necessary by the

(2) When any change arises in such matters as specified in an Ordinance of the
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) for which the approval set forth in Article 35 paragraph (4) has not been obtained (including institutions for which
the approval as a child welfare institution has been rescinded pursuant to the
provision of Article 58): the prefectural governor may request its
approval as a child welfare institution has been rescinded pursuant to the
provision of Article 58:

(5) With respect to an institution intended for the services provided
in Articles 36 to 44 inclusive for which the notification set forth in Article 35 paragraph (iii) has not been made or the approval set forth in paragraph (iv) of
Article 35 paragraph (3) violates this Act or any order pursuant to this Act or any disposition imposed pursuant thereto, the prefectural governor may
discontinue or suspend the operation of the institution for the period of six months from the date of
commencement of the services or from the date of
rescission of the approval, in the case of a child welfare institution for which the approval has been rescinded pursuant to the provision of Article 58:

(3) A prefectural governor may, when he/she finds necessary for the welfare of
children, recommend the establisher of an institution provided in paragraph (1) to
improve the facilities or operation of the institution, or give any other recommendation to him/her.

(4) When the establisher of the institution receiving a recommendation set forth
in paragraph (3) of the same Article has not been followed, the prefectural governor may publicize such failure.

(5) With regard to an institution provided in paragraph (1), a prefectural
governor may, when he/she finds necessary for welfare of children, order suspension of its services or its closing, after hearing opinions from the

(6) In the case of urgent necessity to ensure the life or physical safety of a child,
who are already in the province of the establishment of the institution or the
householder or any other member of the
family to which a disabled child belongs, or may request reporting from banks,
trust corporations and other bodies or the employer of the guardian of the
disabled child and other relevant persons.

(7) In the case where a recommendation set forth in paragraph (3) or an order set
forth in the preceding paragraph without taking said procedure for hearing.

(1) With regard to an institution intended for the services provided
in Article 39 paragraph (1) (excluding institutions targeting a small number of
infants or toddlers and other facilities as specified by an Ordinance of the
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) for which the approval set forth in Article 35 paragraph (4) has not been obtained (including institutions for
which the approval as a child welfare institution has been rescinded pursuant to the
provision of Article 58):

(2) The right to receive Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, etc. may not
be transferred, hypothecated nor seized.

(3) In addition to what is prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the money and
goods paid or provided pursuant to this Act may not be seized, regardless of
whether they have already been paid or provided or not.

(4) When the prefectural government finds necessary for payments of
Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, etc., the prefectural government
may request the concerned public agency to inspect necessary documents or
carry out necessary investigations for the prefectural government.

(5) With regard to an institution intended for the services provided
in paragraph (1), a prefectural governor may give an order set
forth in paragraph (5) is given, the prefectural governor shall notify the mayor
of municipality having jurisdiction over the location of the referenced institution to that effect.

(6) In the case of urgent necessity to ensure the life or physical safety of a child,
who are already in the province of the establishment of the institution or the
householder or any other member of the
family to which a disabled child belongs, or may request reporting from banks,
trust corporations and other bodies or the employer of the guardian of the
disabled child and other relevant persons.

(7) In the case where a recommendation set forth in paragraph (3) or an order set
forth in the preceding paragraph without taking said procedure for hearing.

Article 59-2-2  The establisher of an institution prescribed in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article shall post the matters listed in the following items in a place easily viewable for persons who intend to use the services provided in said institution:

(i) Name of the establisher of the institution and name of its manager;

(ii) Scale and structure of buildings and other facilities; and

(iii) Other matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Article 59-2-3  When the establisher of an institution prescribed in Article 59-2 paragraph (1) receives an application from a person who intends to use the services provided in said institution, the establisher shall endeavor to explain the matters concerning the contents of a contract for use of said services and the performance thereof.

Article 59-2-4  When a contract for use of the services provided in an institution prescribed in Article 59-2 paragraph (1) has been executed, the establisher of said institution shall, without delay, deliver to the user a document stating the matters listed in the following items:

(i) Name and address, or name and location, of the establisher;

(ii) Matters concerning the amounts payable by the user for provision of said services; and

(iii) Other matters specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Article 59-2-5  (1) The establisher of an institution provided in Article 59-2 paragraph (1) shall report the state of the operation of said institution to the prefectural governor every year pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) A prefectural governor shall annually compile the state of the operation of the institutions pertaining to the reports set forth in the preceding paragraph and other matters found necessary for welfare of children with regard to the institutions provided in Article 59-2 paragraph (1) and notify the mayor of municipality having jurisdiction over the location of the respective institution of such compilation and publicize the same.

Article 59-2-6  With regard to the execution of the affairs and the exercise of the authorities provided in Article 59, Article 59-2 and the preceding Article, a prefectural governor may request necessary cooperation from the mayors of municipalities.

Article 59-2-7  With regard to the application of this Act in the case where some towns and villages have established a Welfare Office by setting up an administrative association or cross-regional federation, said association or federation shall be deemed to be a town or village establishing a Welfare Office.

Article 59-3  In the case where a prefecture or municipality pertaining to the Midwifery Care Practice and the Maternal and Child Aid Practice is changed due to the establishment or abolition of a Welfare Office by a town or village, the acts done by the head of the prefecture or municipality pertaining to said Midwifery Care Practice or Maternal and Child Aid Practice before such change pursuant to the provision of this Act or orders issued pursuant to this Act shall be deemed to be the acts done by the head of the prefecture or municipality pertaining to said Midwifery Care Practice or Maternal and Child Aid Practice after such change; provided, however, that no change shall be regarded to have arisen with regard to the payments and burden of the expenses for the Midwifery Care Practice or the Maternal and Child Aid Practice that were, or should have been, provided before such change.

Article 59-4  (1) With regard to a designated city set forth in Article 252-19 paragraph (1) of the Local Autonomy Act (hereinafter referred to as "Designated City") and a core city set forth in Article 252-22 paragraph (1) of the same Act (hereinafter referred to as "Core City"), and a city specified by a Cabinet Order as the one establishing a child guidance center (hereinafter referred to as "City with Child Guidance Center"), the affairs specified by a Cabinet Order that are supposed to be handled by a prefectural governor under this Act shall be handled by the Designated City or Core City or the City with Child Guidance Center (hereinafter referred to as "Designated Cities, etc.") pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order. In this case, the provisions concerning prefectures in this Act shall apply to Designated Cities, etc. as if they were the provisions concerning Designated Cities, etc.

(2) A person who has an objection to the prefectural governor's determination on a request for examination pertaining to a disposition imposed by the head of any of the Designated Cities, etc. pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be allowed to appeal to the prefectural governor on such determination.

Note:

(1) Other matters included or explained in an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) Article 59-2-7 does not apply when the section of the preceding paragraph is not quoted.
paragraph (limited to the dispositions pertaining to the category 1 statutory entrusted affairs provided in Article 2 paragraph (9) item (i) of the Local Autonomy Act) may request the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare to conduct re-examination.

(3) A prefectural governor may provide the head of a City with Child Guidance Center with recommendation, advice or assistance necessary to ensure smooth operation of such a child guidance center.

(4) In addition to what is provided for in this Act, necessary matters concerning a City with Child Guidance Center shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

Article 59-5  (1) When the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare finds an urgent necessity to protect the interests of a child, the affairs that are supposed to be placed under the prefectural governor's authority pursuant to the provisions of Article 21-4 paragraph (1), Article 34-4 paragraph (1), Article 34-5, Article 46 and Article 59 shall be conducted by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare or the prefectural governor.

(2) In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the provisions concerning prefectures in this Act (limited to those pertaining to the referenced affairs) shall apply to the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare as if they were the provisions concerning the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare. In this case, the phrases "suspend his/her services after hearing opinions from the Prefectural Child Welfare Council" referred to in Article 46 paragraph (4) and "suspension of its services or its closing, after hearing opinions from the Prefectural Child Welfare Council" referred to in Article 59 paragraph (5) shall be deemed to be replaced with "suspend his/her services" and "suspension of its services or its closing" respectively.

(3) When the referenced affairs are conducted by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare or the prefectural governor in the case referred to in paragraph (1), they shall be conducted under mutually close coordination.

Article 59-6  The affairs that are supposed to be handled by a prefectural government pursuant to the provision of Article 56 paragraph (1) shall be the category 1 statutory entrusted affairs provided in item (i) of Article 2 paragraph (9) of the Local Autonomy Act.

Article 59-7  (1) The competent minister referred to in Article 56-10 paragraph (2) shall be the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare; provided, however, that, with regard to the matters concerning such assistance set forth in the same paragraph as pertaining to the Child Care Support Services that are placed under the jurisdiction of other minister (limited to the services specified by an ordinance of the competent ministry set forth in Article 56-9 paragraph (1)), both the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare and the minister having jurisdiction over such services shall be the competent ministers.

(2) The ordinance of the competent ministry referred to in this Act shall be an Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; provided, however, that, with regard to the matters concerning such services falling under those listed in the respective matters concerning such services falling under those listed in Article 21-9 that are placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, the order issued respectively by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare and the minister having jurisdiction over such services shall be the competent ministry's orders.

Chapter VI Penal Provisions

Article 60  (1) A person who violates the provision of Article 34 paragraph (1) item (vi) shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than 3,000,000 yen, or by cumulative imposition of both of them.

(2) A person who violates any of the provisions of items (i) to (v) inclusive or Article 34 paragraph (1) items (vii) to (ix) inclusive shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 3 years or a fine of not more than 1,000,000 yen, or by cumulative imposition of both of them.

(3) A person who violates the provision of Article 34 paragraph (2) shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

(4) A person who violates any of the provisions of items (i) to (v) inclusive or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

(5) A person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (2) or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

(6) A person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (2) or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

(7) A person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (2) or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

(8) A person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (2) or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

(9) A person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (2) or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

(10) A person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (2) or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.

(11) A person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (2) or Article 34-2 paragraph (3) provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 100,000 yen.
person or individual, not only offender shall be punished but also said juridical
person or individual shall be punished by the fine prescribed in the respective
paragraphs.

(6) Crimes set forth in paragraph (2) (limited to the portions pertaining to the
persons who violate any of the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (1) items (vii)
and (ix) shall be governed by Article 4-2 of the Penal Code.

Article 61  When a person who is, or used to be, engaged in consultation,
investigations and judgment in a child guidance center divulges any secret coming to his/her knowledge in the course of duties without justifiable ground,
he/she shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year
or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

Article 61-2  (1) A person who violates the provision of Article 18-22 shall be
punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

(2) With regard to a crime set forth in the preceding paragraph, no prosecution
may be instituted without complaint.

Article 61-3  A person who violates the provision of Article 18-8 paragraph (4),
Article 18-12 paragraph (1), Article 21-12 or Article 25-5 shall be punished by
imprisonment with work for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than
500,000 yen.

Article 61-4  A person who violates an order for suspension of the services or
closing of an institution pursuant to the provision of Article 46 paragraph (4)
or Article 59 paragraph (5) shall be punished by imprisonment with work or imprisonment for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 500,000
yen.

Article 61-5  A person, who refuses, interferes with, or recuses the execution of
duties by a commissioned child welfare volunteer or by an employee engaged in
the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the provision of Article
29, or fails to answer a question or makes a false answer or makes a child to
refrain from answering or make a false answer, without justifiable ground,
shall be punished by a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

Article 61-6  When an officer or employee of a Designated Examining Body fails
to make a report pursuant to the provision of Article 18-16 paragraph (1) or makes a false report, or fails to answer a question pursuant to the provision of the same paragraph or makes a false
answer, the officer or employee causing such violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than 300,000 yen.

Article 62  A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by
a fine of not more than 300,000 yen:

(i) A person who uses the name of nursery teacher during the period for which
he/she is ordered to suspend the use of the name of nursery teacher pursuant
to the provision of Article 18-19 paragraph (2);

(ii) A person who violates the provision of Article 18-23;

(iii) A person who fails to make reporting pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 21-14 or makes a false report, or fails to answer a
question pursuant to the provision of the same paragraph or makes a false
answer, or refuses, interferes with, or recuses the entry or inspection
pursuant to the provision of the same paragraph, without justifiable ground;

(iv) A person who fails to make a report pursuant to the provision of Article 24-
15 paragraph (1) or submit or present an object, or makes a false report or
submits or presents a false object, or fails to answer a question pursuant to the provision of the same paragraph or makes a false
answer, without justifiable ground;

(v) A person who refuses, interferes with, or recuses the execution of duties by
a commissioned child welfare volunteer or by an employee engaged in
the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the provision of Article
29, or fails to answer a question or makes a false answer or makes a child to
refrain from answering or make a false answer, without justifiable ground;

(vi) A person who neglects to give notification provided in Article 30 paragraph
(1); or

(vii) A person who fails to make a report pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 59 or makes a false report, or refuses, interferes with, or recuses the entry and inspection pursuant to the provision of the same
paragraph, or fails to answer a question pursuant to the same paragraph or
makes a false answer, without justifiable ground.

Article 62-2  A person who fails to give notification pursuant to the provision of Article 59-2 paragraph (1) or (2) or gives false notification shall be punished by a civil fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

Article 62-3  A prefectural government may, in a Prefectural Ordinance,
prescribe a provision to impose a civil fine of not more than 100,000 yen on a
person who falls under any of the following items:

(7) Willfully to cause a delay of Japanese as a medium of expression in the proceedings or examination in the presence of a commissioned child welfare volunteer or employee engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the provision of Article 29,
without justifiable ground;
...
(3) With regard to a person who is eligible for Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, etc. pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, he/she shall be deemed to be a disabled child or the guardian of a disabled child and the provisions of Articles 24-2 to 24-7 inclusive and Articles 24-19 to 24-22 inclusive shall apply. In this case, necessary terminological replacements shall be prescribed by a Cabinet Order.

(4) In the case referred to in paragraph (1), the prefectural governor shall hear opinions from the child guidance center's director.

Article 63-4  For the time being, with regard to a child of 15 years of age or more as prescribed in Article 26 paragraph (1) to whom a physically disabled certificate is issued pursuant to the provision of Article 15 paragraph (4) of the Physically Disabled Welfare Act, when the child guidance center's director finds appropriate to admit the child into a disabled person support institution provided in Article 5 paragraph (12) of the Act on Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities (referred to as a "Disabled Person Support Institution" in the following Article) or use Disabled Person Welfare Services (limited to the services targeting only persons with disabilities provided in Article 4 paragraph (1) of the same Act; the same shall apply in the following Article), the child guidance center's director may notify the head of the municipality provided in Article 9 of the Physically Disabled Welfare Act or Article 19 paragraph (2) or (3) of the Act on Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 63-5  For the time being, with regard to a child of 15 years of age or more as provided in Article 26 paragraph (1), when the child guidance center's director finds appropriate to admit the child into a Disabled Person Support Institution or use Disabled Person Welfare Services, the child guidance center's director may notify the head of the municipality provided in Article 9 of the Retarded Person Welfare Act or Article 19 paragraph (2) or (3) of the Act on Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 65  The Child Abuse Prevention Act and the Juvenile Education and Protection Act shall be abolished; provided, however, that these acts shall remain in force with regard to the application of the penal provisions to an act done prior to their abolition.

Article 66  A disposition imposed by a prefectural governor pursuant to the provision of Article 2 of the Child Abuse Prevention Act shall be deemed to be a measure pursuant to the applicable provision of this Act.

Article 67  A juvenile education and protection center and its personnel training school pursuant to the Juvenile Education and Protection Act actually existing upon the coming into force of this Act shall be deemed to be an education and protection center and a personnel training facility established pursuant to this Act, and a person institutionalized in a juvenile education and protection center shall be deemed to be a person institutionalized in an education and protection center pursuant to the provision of Article 27 paragraph (1) item (iii).

Article 68  With regard to a juvenile education and protection center for which the curriculum has been approved by the Minister of Education pursuant to the proviso of Article 24 paragraph (1) of the Juvenile Education and Protection Act and which actually exists upon the coming into force of this Act, said center shall be deemed to have obtained approval set forth in Article 20 or 38 of the School Education Act from the supervising agency for the matters concerning the curriculum pursuant to the provision of Article 48 paragraph (3).

Article 69  A child aid institution actually existing upon the coming into force of this Act and falling under an aid institution pursuant to the Public Assistance Act shall be deemed to be a child welfare institution established pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Article 70  A child welfare institution actually existing upon the coming into force of this Act and not falling under the provision of Article 67 nor the preceding Article may continue to exist as a child welfare institution pursuant to this Act by obtaining approval from the administrative agency pursuant to the provisions of an Order.

Article 71  The provisions of Article 34 paragraph (1) items (iii) to (v) inclusive shall not apply to a child of 14 years of age or more who completed the course of compulsory education or a course that is found equivalent or superior thereto pursuant to the provision of Article 96 of the School Education Act.
The text on the page is a dense block of text in Japanese, discussing various provisions related to financial assistance and subsidies. The text is structured in paragraphs, with some technical or legal language. The content appears to be focused on the obligations and responsibilities of local governments and other entities in providing funds for specific purposes, such as medical treatment or infrastructure development. The text is dense and contains multiple references to specific acts and orders, indicating a detailed regulatory framework.
Article 73  With regard to the application of the provisions of Articles 53 and 55 in fiscal 1985, the term "eight-tenths (8/10)" referred to in Article 53 shall be replaced with "seven-tenths (7/10)", and the term "one-tenth (1/10)" referred to in Article 55 shall be replaced with "one and a half-tenths (1.5/10)".

Article 74  With regard to the application of the provisions of Articles 53 and 55 in the respective fiscal years from fiscal 1986 to fiscal 1988, the term "eight-tenths (8/10)" referred to in Article 53 shall be replaced with "five-tenths (5/10)", and the term "one-tenth (1/10)" referred to in Article 55 shall be replaced with "two and a half-tenths (2.5/10)".

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 135 of November 30, 2001 Extract]

[Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1  This Act shall come into force as from the dates prescribed respectively in the following items in accordance with the classification listed in said items:

(i) The provision adding a new Article after Article 56-6 and the provision of the following Article: The day of promulgation;

(ii) The portion of the provision revising the Table of Contents to replace "Section 3 Child Welfare Officer and Commissioned Child Welfare Volunteer (Articles 11 through 14), Section 4. Child Guidance Center, Welfare Office and public health center (Articles 15 through 18-3)" with "Section 3 Child Welfare Officer (Articles 11 through 11-3), Section 4. Commissioned Child Welfare Volunteer (Articles 12 through 14), Section 5 Child Guidance Center, Welfare Office and Health Center (Articles 15 through 18-3)", the provision renaming Chapter 1 Section 3, the provisions adding two new Articles after Article 11, the provisions in Chapter 1 renumbering Section 4 to Section 5 and adding the name of a new Section before Article 12, the provision revising Article 12, the provision adding a new Article after Article 12, the provision revising Article 13, the provision adding a new Article after Article 13, and the provisions of Articles 7 to 9 inclusive of these Supplementary Provisions: December 1, 2001;

(iii) The portion of the provision revising the Table of Contents to replace "Chapter 5 Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 56-6 through 62-2)" with "Chapter 5 Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 56-6 through 59-7), Chapter 6 Penal Provisions (Articles 60 through 62-2)" and the provision revising Article 59 paragraph (3), the provisions revising Article 59 paragraphs (1) and (3), the provisions adding two new paragraphs after Article 59 paragraph (2), the provisions adding other two new paragraphs in Article 59, the provisions renumbering Article 59-5 paragraph (2) to Article 59-5 paragraph (2), the provision revising Article 59-7-7 and adding six new Articles after Article 59, the provision revising Article 59-5 paragraph (2), the provision adding the name of a new Chapter after Article 59-7, the provisions adding three new Articles after Article 60 (limited to the portions pertaining to Article 60-4), and the provision revising Article 62-2, and the provisions of Articles 6 and 10 of these Supplementary Provisions: The date specified by a Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 2 years from the day of promulgation.

(iv) The provisions other than those listed in the preceding three items: The date specified by a Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 2 years from the day of promulgation.


[Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1  This Act shall come into force as from January 1, 2005; provided, however, that the provisions listed in the following items shall come into force as from the dates prescribed respectively in said items:

(i) The provisions of Article 1 of this Act revising Article 12-2 of the Child Welfare Act, revising Article 37 of the same Act (limited to the portion to add "ensuring steady living environment" in relation to the phrase "in terms of healthcare" and the portion to delete "under 2 years of age in general" in relation to those infants referred to therein) and revising Article 41 of the same Act (limited to the portion to replace "children without guardian excluding infants" with "children without guardian (excluding infants;"
The day of promulgation;

(ii) The provisions of Article 1 of this Act revising Articles 34 and 60 of the Child Welfare Act, and the provisions of Article 5 of these Supplementary Provisions: The date on which the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography will come into force with regard to Japan;

(iii) The provisions of Article 2 of this Act (excluding the revision provisions listed in the following item) and the provisions of Articles 3, 4, 6 and 10 of these Supplementary Provisions (excluding the revision provisions listed in the following item): April 1, 2005; and

(iv) The provisions of Article 2 of this Act revising Article 59-4 of the Child Welfare Act and the provision of Article 10 of these Supplementary Provisions revising Article 16 of the Act on the Prevention, etc. of Child Abuse (Act No. 82 of 2000): April 1, 2006.

(Transitional Measures concerning Entrusted guardian)

Article 2  With regard to a child actually committed to an entrusted guardian pursuant to the provision of Article 27 paragraph (1) item (iii) of the Child Welfare Act prior to the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 1 of this Act (hereinafter referred to as “Old Act”) upon the coming into force of this Act, a prefectural government may, notwithstanding the provision of Article 27 paragraph (1) item (iii) of the Child Welfare Act revised pursuant to Article 1 of this Act, continue to take the measure to entrust the child to said entrusted guardian until expiration of the period of entrustment specified for the child pursuant to the provision of paragraph (5) or (6) Article 27 of the Old Act, in accordance with the provision then in force which shall remain applicable.

(Transitional Measures concerning Child Welfare Officer)

Article 3  A Child Welfare Officer actually appointed upon the coming into force of the provisions listed in Article 1 item (iii) of these Supplementary Provisions shall be deemed to be a Child Welfare Officer appointed pursuant to the provision of Article 13 paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act revised pursuant to Article 2 of this Act.

(Transitional Measures concerning the Measure taken with the Family Court’s Approval)

Article 4  With regard to a measure commenced on or before March 31, 2004 pursuant to the proviso of Article 28 paragraph (1) item (i) or (ii) of the Child Welfare Act prior to the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 2 of this Act and actually taken upon the coming into force of the provisions listed in Article 1 item (iii) of these Supplementary Provisions, said measure shall be deemed to be taken as of April 1, 2004 and the provisions of Article 28 paragraphs (2) to (6) inclusive of the Child Welfare Act revised pursuant to Article 2 of this Act shall apply.

(Transitional Measures concerning the Penal Provisions)

Article 5  The provision of Article 60 paragraph (5) of the Child Welfare Act revised pursuant to Article 1 of this Act shall apply only to such a crime that is supposed to be punished, even in the case it is committed outside Japan, by virtue of a treaty coming into force with regard to Japan on or after the date of the coming into force of the provisions listed in Article 1 item (ii) of these Supplementary Provisions.
Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 50 of June 2, 2006 Extract]

(Effective Date)

(1) This Act shall come into force as from the date of the coming into force of the Act on General Incorporated Associations and General Incorporated Foundations.

(Adjustment Provisions)

(2) In the case where the date of the coming into force of the Act for Partial Revision of the Penal Code to Respond to an Increase in International and Organized Crimes and Advancement of Information (Act No. _ of 2006) falls after the effective date of this Act, the phrase "crime set forth in Article 157 (Aggravated Breach of Trust of Directors, etc.) of the Intermediate Corporation Act (Act No. 49 of 2001)" referred to in appended table 62 of the Act for Punishment of Organized Crimes, Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters (Act No. 136 of 1999; referred to as the "Organized Crime Punishment Act" in the following paragraph) shall be replaced with "crime set forth in Article 334 (Aggravated Breach of Trust of Directors, etc.) of the Act on General Incorporated Association and General Incorporated Foundation (Act No. 48 of 2006)", with regard to the application of the provision of the same appended table from the effective date of this Act to the day preceding the date of the coming into force of the Act for Partial Revision of the Penal Code to Respond to an Increase in International and Organized Crimes and Advancement of Information.

(3) With regard to the application of the provisions of the Organized Crime Punishment Act until the day preceding the date of the coming into force of the Act for Partial Revision of the Penal Code to Respond to an Increase in International and Organized Crimes and Advancement of Information, a crime set forth in Article 157 (Aggravated Breach of Trust of Directors, etc.) of the Old Act on General Incorporated Association and General Incorporated Foundation in the case where the provisions then in force are supposed to remain applicable pursuant to the provision of Article 457 of the Organized Crime Punishment Act shall be deemed to be a crime listed in item (62) of the appended table of the Organized Crime Punishment Act, in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, in addition to what is prescribed in the same paragraph.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 53 of June 7, 2006 Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1  This Act shall come into force as from April 1, 2007; provided, however, that the provisions listed in the following items shall come into force as from the dates prescribed respectively in said items:

(i) The provisions revising Article 195 paragraph (2), Article 196 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 199-3 paragraphs (1) and (4), Article 252-17, Article 252-22 paragraph (1) and Article 252-23, and the provisions of Articles 4, 6, 8 to 10 inclusive and 50 of these Supplementary Provisions: The day of promulgation; and

(ii) The provision revising Article 96 paragraph (1), the provision adding a new Article after Article 100, and the provisions revising Article 101, Article 102 paragraphs (4) and (5), Article 109, Article 109-2, Article 110, Article 121, Article 123, Article 130 paragraph (3), Article 138, Article 179 paragraph (1), Article 207, Article 225, Article 231-2, Article 234 paragraphs (3) and (5), Article 237 paragraph (3), Article 238 paragraph (1), Article 238-2 paragraph (2), Article 238-4, Article 238-5, Article 263-3 and Article 314 paragraph (1), and the provisions of Articles 22 and 32 of these Supplementary Provisions, the provision of Article 37 of these Supplementary Provisions revising Article 33 paragraph (3) of the Local Public Enterprise Act (Act No. 292 of 1952), the provision of Article 47 of these Supplementary Provisions revising Article 5-2 of the Local Public Enterprise Act (Act No. 292 of 1952), the provision revising Article 22 of these Supplementary Provisions, and the provisions of certain other transitional measures to be contained therewith.
Act on the Prevention, etc., of Child Abuse

Annex 2-2
cases in which the abused children suffered significantly serious damage.

(5) The national and local governments shall conduct an analysis of child abuse on children, obligation of notification of child abuse and the like.

(4) The national and local governments shall, for facilitating the prevention of child abuse, endeavor to conduct necessary public relations and other enlightenment activities regarding human rights of children, effect of child abuse, and prevention of child abuse.

(3) The national and local governments shall take necessary measures such as measures for precaution against and early detection of child abuse, prompt and necessary measures for handling and support of children who have suffered child abuse, appropriate protection of children who have suffered child abuse and support of their self-reliance (including self-reliance support for persons who have become custodians for the prevention of child abuse).

(2) The notification given pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be a notification given pursuant to the provision of Article 25 of the Child Welfare Act (Act No. 164 of 1947), and the provisions of the same Act shall apply.

(1) A person who has detected a child who appears to have suffered child abuse shall promptly give notification to the municipality or the welfare office or child guidance center established by the prefecture, or to the school, the child welfare institution or other relevant bodies involved in child welfare in the course of their duties, and otherwise to the national and local governments.

The national and local governments shall endeavor to develop systems necessary for prevention, etc. of child abuse, such as for strengthening the information system for providing medical care and the like, in order to facilitate precaution against and early detection of child abuse, prompt and necessary measures for handling and support of children who have suffered child abuse, appropriate protection of children who have suffered child abuse and support of their self-reliance (including self-reliance support for persons who have become custodians for the prevention of child abuse).

(2) A person prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall endeavor to cooperate with the national and local governments in the course of their duties, and otherwise to provide the national and local governments with the precautions against child abuse and other measures for preventing child abuse easily.

(1) Teachers, officials and other staff workers of schools, child welfare institutions, hospitals and other bodies involved in child welfare in the course of their operations, and officials of child welfare institutions, medical practitioners, public health nurses, attorneys-at-law and other persons involved in child welfare in the course of their duties, shall endeavor to detect child abuse at an early stage, acknowledging that they are in the positions to detect child abuse easily.

(6) A person who exercises parental authority over his/her child shall be primarily responsible for nurturing the child in a sound manner mentally and physically, and shall endeavor to respect the interests of the child to the maximum extent possible in exercising parental authority.

(7) Any person shall pay attention to the requirement of good and homelike environment and collaboration among the relevant ministries and government agencies, other persons involved in child welfare in the course of their duties, and officials of child welfare institutions, medical practitioners, public health nurses, attorneys-at-law and other persons involved in child welfare in the course of their duties, and otherwise to provide the national and local governments with the precautions against child abuse and other measures for preventing child abuse easily.

(5) The national and local governments shall establish Schomburg advisory committee to develop the system for providing medical care and the like, in order to facilitate precaution against and early detection of child abuse, prompt and necessary measures for handling and support of children who have suffered child abuse.
deemed to be an entry and investigations or questioning conducted by a
of children pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be
measures to confirm safety of the child, such as an interview with the child, while obtaining cooperation of the residents of neighboring communities,
(2) The entry and investigations or questioning conducted by a commissioned
of the Child Welfare Act, the director of the child guidance center shall take
identification and to produce it at the request of the relevant person.
(2) When a child guidance center receives a notification pursuant to the provision
investigations or questioning pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1), Article 9 or take temporary custody pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) or (2) of Article 33 of the Child Welfare Act.
(3) If the custodian set forth in paragraph (1) fails to follow the request for
of the child pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall
and place of the requested appearance, the name of the child with whom the
fact which constitutes the ground for requesting the appearance, the date, time
of a reference pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1), Article 6 or a referral pursuant to the provision of item (i), paragraph (1) or item (i), paragraph (2) of Article 25-7 or item (i) of Article 25-8
commissioned child welfare volunteer or the official to carry his/her
appearance made pursuant to the provision of the same paragraph, the prefectural governor shall take necessary measures such as an entry and
institutions and other persons as necessary, and shall take the measures listed
in any other Act providing for confidentiality obligations shall not be construed to preclude a person from complying with the obligation of notification
(pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1), Article 33 of the same Act as necessary.
(3) The provisions concerning the crime of unlawful disclosure of confidential
Article 8-2  (1) A prefectural governor may, when he/she finds a possibility of
prescribed by paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, the director, employees and other officials of the municipality or the welfare office or child guidance center
in any other Act providing for confidentiality obligations shall not be construed to preclude a person from complying with the obligation of notification
of paragraph (1), Article 6, (3) of the same Act, (1) of article 32 of the same Act, (1) of article 25-6, (2) of article 25-7 of the Child
(1) A prefectural governor may, when he/she finds a possibility of
(1) Wet or damp, or articles of the same kind or quality, the crime of either
Article 7  When a municipality or a welfare office or child guidance center
of the same Act as necessary.
Article 8  (1) When a municipality or a welfare office or child guidance center
prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs shall do so in a prompt manner.
(2) When the prefectural governor intends to request appearance of the custodian
of the child to a child guidance center or takes temporary custody of the child as
(2) When the prefectural governor intends to request appearance of the custodian
(1) When the prefectural governor intends to request appearance of the custodian
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(1) When the prefectural governor intends to request appearance of the custodian
Article 9-2
(1) A prefectural governor may, when he/she finds a possibility of ongoing child abuse in cases where the custodian set forth in paragraph (1) of Article 8-2 or the custodian of the child set forth in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article has refused, obstructed or evaded the entry or investigations by a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the provision of the same paragraph without justifiable grounds, request said custodian to make appearance with the child, and cause the commissioned child welfare volunteer or the official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to conduct necessary investigations or questioning. In this case, the prefectural governor shall require the child welfare volunteer or the official to carry his/her identification and to produce it at the request of the relevant person.

(2) The provision of paragraph (2) of Article 8-2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the request for appearance made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 9-3
(1) A prefectural governor may, when he/she finds a suspicion of ongoing child abuse in cases where the custodian set forth in paragraph (1) of Article 8-2 or the custodian of the child set forth in paragraph (1) of Article 9 fails to follow the request for appearance pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, cause an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to inspect the domicile or residence of the child or search for the child, for ensuring that safety of the child is confirmed and secured, with a permit issued in advance by a judge of a district court, family court or summary court which has jurisdiction over the location of the domicile or residence of the child.

(2) The prefectural governor may, when he/she causes the inspection or search to be made pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, cause an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to conduct necessary investigations or questioning.

(3) When the prefectural governor makes a request for the permit set forth in paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as the "permit"), he/she shall submit the materials to prove the suspicion of ongoing child abuse, materials to prove that the child is in the domicile or residence to be inspected, and materials to prove the fact that the custodian of the child has refused, obstructed or evaded the entry or investigations pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 9 and has failed to follow the request for appearance pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article.

(4) If a request set forth in the preceding paragraph is made, the judge of the district court, family court or summary court shall issue the permit to the prefectural governor with the judge's name and seal affixed and the following information written: the site to be inspected or the name of the child to be searched and the valid period of the permit, and the description to the effect that the inspection or search may not be initiated and the permit must be returned after the expiration of the valid period, and the date of issuance of the permit and the name of the court.

(5) The prefectural governor shall deliver the permit to an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to cause him/her to conduct the inspection or search pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1).

(6) The system for the inspection or search pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) must be operated properly by giving sufficient consideration to the fact that said system has been established specifically taking into account the risk of child abuse which may cause significant danger of life or body of the child due to special circumstances, such as the fact that child abuse is hardly acknowledged by others and the child can hardly escape from suffering on his/her own because child abuse is committed by the custodian against the child under his/her custody.

Restriction on Night Inspection or Search

Article 9-4
(1) No inspection or search pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article may be conducted during the period from sunset to sunrise unless it is specified in the permit that the permit may be executed at night.

(2) An inspection or search conducted pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article which has been started before sunset may, when it is found necessary, be continued after sunset.

Presentation of Permit

Article 9-5
The permit for the inspection or search issued pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 9-3 shall be presented to the person who is subject to such disposition.

Certification of Status

Article 9-6
An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children shall, when he/she conducts the inspection or search pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 9-3 or the investigations or questioning pursuant to...
Article 9-7  An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children may, when it is necessary for conducting the inspection or search pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 9-3, remove the lock or take other necessary dispositions.

Article 9-8  An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children may prohibit any person from entering or leaving the site without permission while the inspection, etc. is conducted.

Article 9-9  (1) An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children shall, when he/she conducts an inspection or search pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 9-3, cause the owner or manager of the domicile or residence of the relevant child (including the representative, agent or other person acting on their behalf) or a relative who has attained the age of majority and lives together to attend said inspection or search.

(2) If, in the case of the preceding paragraph, the official is unable to cause a person prescribed in the same paragraph to attend his/her inspection or search, he/she shall cause a neighbor who has attained the age of majority or an official of the local government of that place.

Article 10-2  An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children shall, when he/she has conducted an inspection or search pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 9-3, produce a record describing the date on which such disposition was made and the result thereof, present the same to the observer who attended the disposition, and sign and seal the same with the observer. Provided, however, that if the observer fails to, or is unable to, sign and seal the record, it would be sufficient to make a supplementary note to that effect.

Article 10-3  An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children shall, when he/she has completed the inspection, etc., report the result thereof to the prefectural governor.

Article 10-4  The provisions of Chapter III of the Administrative Procedure Act (Act No. 88 of 1993) shall not apply with regard to the dispositions for the inspection, etc.

Article 10-5  No appeal may be entered against a disposition for the inspection, etc. in accordance with the Administrative Appeal Act (Act No. 160 of 1962).

Article 10-6  No action for an injunctive order may be filed against a disposition for the inspection, etc. pursuant to the provision of Article 37-4 of the Administrative Case Litigation Act (Act No. 139 of 1962).

Article 11  (1) Guidance to be given under item (ii), paragraph (1), Article 27 of the Child Welfare Act to a custodian who has committed child abuse shall be properly given by taking into account the reunion of parent and child and other matters necessary for the abused child to live in a good and homelike environment.

(2) The director of police station shall, when he/she accepts a report for assistance in the performance of his/her duties, and carri...
第13条 第1項の規定による措置（視る必要がある場合）が、児童福祉法第28条の措置を含めた措置（ただし、同条の措置が行った場合を除く。）に基づくものである場合を含む。
Article 14
(1) A person who exercises parental authority over his/her child shall give due consideration to appropriate exercise of such authority in disciplining the child.

(2) No person who exercises parental authority over his/her child shall be exempt from punishment for assault, bodily injury or other criminal offence related to child abuse on the ground that he/she is the one who exercises parental authority over the child.

Article 15
The system for the loss of parental authority provided for in the Civil Code (Act No. 89 of 1896) must be properly operated from the viewpoint of preventing child abuse and protecting children who have suffered child abuse.

Special Provisions for Large Cities, etc.
Article 16
In a designated city set forth in paragraph (1), Article 252-19 of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) (hereinafter referred to as the "designated city") and a core city set forth in paragraph (1), Article 252-22 of the same Act (hereinafter referred to as the "core city"), and in a city with child guidance center prescribed by paragraph (1), Article 59-4 of the Child Welfare Act, the administrative affairs which a prefecture is supposed to process in this Act and which are prescribed by a Cabinet Order shall be processed, pursuant to the provisions of the Cabinet Order, by the designated city, the core city or the city with child guidance center (hereinafter referred to as the "designated city, etc."). In this case, the provisions concerning a prefecture in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the designated city, etc. as if they were the provisions concerned with the designated city, etc.

Penal Provisions
Article 17
A person who has violated an order issued pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) of Article 12-4 (including, where the valid period of an order issued under paragraph (1) of the same Article has been renewed pursuant to the provision of paragraph (2) of the same Article, such order) shall be sentenced to imprisonment with work for not more than one year or a fine of not more than one million yen.

Supplementary Provisions
Effective Date
This Act shall come into effect as from the day specified by a Cabinet Order within a period not to exceed six months from the date of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 68 of May 25, 2011)
This Act shall come into effect as from the date of enforcement of the new Non-Contentious Cases Procedures Act.
Notes to Annexes 2-1 and 2-2:

1. These translations of the Acts are prepared by Ministry of Justice, the Government of Japan, and downloaded from:
   - Child Welfare Act (CWA):
     http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=11&vm=&re=
   - Act on the Prevention, etc. of Child Abuse (CAPA):
     http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=2221&vm=04 &re=01

2. The last Amendments reflected in these translations are as follows:
   - Act on the Prevention, etc. of Child Abuse (CAPA): Act 53 of 2011.

Therefore, these English translations do not incorporate the later amendments.